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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	51.50
Belgium	3.30	Luxembourg	1.10
Denmark	3.30	Norway	2.10
France	2.10	Netherlands	1.10
Germany	1.10	Portugal	10.00
Greece	1.10	Spain	1.10
Great Britain	1.10	Sweden	1.10
India	1.10	Switzerland	1.10
Italy	1.10	Turkey	1.10
Japan	1.10	U.S. Military (Est.)	1.10
South Africa	1.10	U.S. Civilian (Est.)	1.10
Sweden	1.10	U.S. Military (Est.)	1.10
Switzerland	1.10	U.S. Civilian (Est.)	1.10
Turkey	1.10	U.S. Military (Est.)	1.10
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Today's weather forecast: Clear, 60-70. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 60-70. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 60-70. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 60-70. Friday: Partly cloudy, 60-70. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 60-70. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 60-70.

No. 28,446 PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1974 Established 1887

Black Held in Slayings

Martin Luther King's Mother Is Shot Dead

By Tim O'Brien and Austin Scott

ATLANTA, June 30 (WP)—Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., mother of the slain civil rights leader, was shot to death today in an Atlanta church.



Mrs. King

A young black gunman, shouting and brandishing a

pair of handguns, opened fire Baptist Church, killing Mrs. King and a church desecrator, Edward Boykin. Another churchgoer, Mrs. Jimmy Mitchell, was wounded in the chest.

The assailant, identified by the police as Marcus Wayne Chapman, 21, of Dayton, Ohio, was charged with two counts of murder, one of assault and one of carrying a concealed weapon, authorities said.

Firing both pistols, the young assailant leaped into the choir stall during recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Rev. Calvin Morris, who was in the pulpit when the shooting began, said the gunman jumped from his pew, brandishing a handgun, then opened fire.

Mrs. King, 70, was shot once in the head. She was taken to Grady Memorial Hospital but died about an hour later.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Boykin, 39, died before reaching the hospital. He said Mrs. Mitchell, 66, was in good condition.

"The only person he seems to have pointed to was Mrs. King," Mr. Morris said. "Whether he did that because he knew who



United Press International

OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., center, leaves the hospital in Atlanta where his wife died after being shot during church services.

she was or because she was close to him, I'm not sure."

A friend of the King family said the gunman was quoted as saying he shot Mrs. King "because she was a Christian and all Christians are my enemies."

The Rev. Littleton Price, assistant minister at the church, said the gunfire exploded just

10 minutes after the service had begun.

"There was a noise," he said. "I thought the organ had blown up. I looked up and saw Mrs. King holding her head." Mr. Price said the gunman apparently shot first at Mrs. King, then turned his fire toward Mrs. Mitchell.

Witnesses said that as the gunman was being subdued he

believed: "Don't hit me. Don't hit me. The war made me like this. The war made me like this."

Others reported that the man screamed: "The war is still

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

No Sign of Agreement

Nixon, Brezhnev Hold 'Intensive' Arms Talks

By Robert G. Kaiser

WALTA, June 30 (WP)—President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev spent a long day together today, in "intensive and extensive discussions" on the question of nuclear arms limitations.

Spokesmen for the American and Soviet leaders refused to convey even a hint of where the talks on this crucial issue of the summit meeting may end, or even whether any progress was made.

Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, said that much of today's four hours and 25 minutes of talks were "devoted to a review of positions and a thorough discussion of positions" on the control of nuclear weapons, particularly multiple nuclear warheads.

A U.S. source said there is "very tough" bargaining now under way.

Relaxed Atmosphere

Mr. Brezhnev and the President met in relaxed surroundings on the Crimean coast here, and in Mr. Brezhnev's motor launch on the Black Sea. Tomorrow the President will go to Moscow, the capital of Soviet Russia, for a one-day visit.

Mr. Brezhnev will not accompany him but will return to Moscow with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The two senior diplomats will continue Soviet-American exchanges during the day.

Mr. Brezhnev and the President are scheduled to resume their talks Tuesday morning in the Kremlin.

The two leaders were together from 10:55 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. today. They met at the dacha where the Nixons are staying, several hundred yards from Mr. Brezhnev's own dacha in the Oreanda compound for senior Soviet officials.

After a morning of serious talks, the President and Mr. Brezhnev took a walk around the landscaped grounds for the benefit of photographers. One of the American cameramen who followed them said the dacha on a cliff overlooking the Black Sea reminded him of "something out of a Soviet movie."

Mr. Brezhnev took Mr. Nixon down the face of the cliff in an elevator enveloped in plexiglass. At the bottom they inspected a swimming pool and the seashore. Back on top of the cliff, they walked among lily ponds and a collection of flora and fauna.

One Interpreter

They then talked for 2 hours and 25 minutes, accompanied only by an interpreter. Later Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Gromyko and other aides joined them for two more hours of talks. At 4:30 p.m. they boarded the launch, eating lunch and continuing their conversations on board.

At a press briefing later, Mr. Ziegler refused to make any substantive statement on the arms talks, which are expected to be the central issue of this summit meeting.

He would only say that he knew nothing that would "alter" a prediction by Mr. Kissinger—made in Brussels Wednesday night—that an overall strategic arms limitation agreement would be "impossible" to achieve during this summit meeting.

This does not rule out something less than an overall agreement.

The central issue in the nuclear bargaining is how to

strike a compromise between the Soviet advantage in numbers of nuclear launchers permitted by the temporary, five-year accord reached at the 1972 summit, and the three-to-one advantage in multiple nuclear warheads that the United States now holds over the Russians.

President Nixon left Washington without even an agreed U.S.

government position on what would be acceptable for a compromise at this meeting.

Mr. Kissinger has said the President himself will make the decision on how far the United States can go toward a compromise, recognizing that any accord is bound to arouse controversy.

Instead of the full, permanent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

FIRST LADY—Argentine President Maria Estela Peron speaking to nation on radio and television after she assumed the presidency because of her husband's illness.

S. America's 1st Woman Chief

Wife Assumes Peron's Duties After His Illness Worsens

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, June 30 (WP)—Vice-President Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron took office today as President of Argentina.

Her husband, Juan Peron, assumed the presidency in a landslide. Her assumption of his office was a constitutional solution to the problem that arose late Friday when Gen. Peron's doctors admitted that an illness that had been officially described for a week as flu was far more serious.

Gen. Peron, overthrown in 1955 after nine years of rule, returned to power last year after six years of military government and more than three decades of instability in Argentina.

Politicians who once opposed him have rallied around him in the name of rebuilding civilian government in a divided country where political institutions have often counted less than personalities. Almost all Argentine politicians, including even some leaders of semi-clandestine leftist guerrilla organizations, fear political chaos if Gen. Peron dies.

There has been no further medical announcement. However, according to the official statement released by the government, President Peron himself delegated the powers of the executive branch to his wife at 11:50 a.m. at the presidential residence in suburban Olivos. Cabinet ministers, the commanders of the army, navy and air force, and the presiding officers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies witnessed the official act.

Shortly after her broadcast, the leaders of all the political parties represented in the lower

Peron's third wife, who was elected Vice-President last September when her husband was the president in a landslide. Her assumption of his office was a constitutional solution to the problem that arose late Friday when Gen. Peron's doctors admitted that an illness that had been officially described for a week as flu was far more serious.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Splits Appear in Committee

Partisan Battle in Congress Forecast on Impeachment

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP)—A partisan fissure that appeared in the House Judiciary Committee last week and culminated in a House call for the chairman's ouster are described as warning signs of a coming political eruption in Congress over impeachment.

"Things have gotten out of hand," a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee said. "I'm afraid they're going to get worse."

"The honeymoon is over," agreed a Democrat on the panel in an assessment of the apparent rift, after seven months of a bipartisan facade. "We're being faced both frontally and from the flank."

Argued Bitterly

Four days ago the committee argued bitterly over the refusal of Democrats to summon immediately all the witnesses recommended to the inquiry by the "Blue House." Two days ago, the committee voted to accept the House's ouster of the chairman's

ouster are described as warning signs of a coming political eruption in Congress over impeachment.

"Things have gotten out of hand," a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee said. "I'm afraid they're going to get worse."

"The honeymoon is over," agreed a Democrat on the panel in an assessment of the apparent rift, after seven months of a bipartisan facade. "We're being faced both frontally and from the flank."

Friday the razor spilled onto a House floor as a consequence of a report that the chairman, Sen. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., had estimated that all 21 of the committee's Democrats would support a recommendation that President Nixon be impeached.

Rep. Rodino denied the statement.

Republicans angrily asserted that the Democrats had prejudged the case because of the title in the Los Angeles Times said Rep. Rodino expected 21 Democrats to support a recommendation for impeachment.

Rep. Rodino, at the urging of Albert D. Ochs, the Speaker of the House, made a speech on the House floor in which he said that the article was "not true" in suggesting he or his Democratic colleagues had made up their minds before the inquiry was completed.

Rep. Rodino further said that he had sought from the outset to conduct the inquiry fairly and that, if he felt unable to do so, he would "withdraw myself" from the committee chairmanship.

Ken Clawson, the White House communications chief, who had vigorously denounced committee Democrats for allegedly demonstrating unfairness to the President, declared that the incident indicated Rep. Rodino's "partisanship and the bias of other Democrats" on the panel. He suggested that Rep. Rodino be "discharged" from direction of the inquiry, but the chairman said he would "absolutely not" resign.

Congressional authorities said as the dispute was prearranged, the intense political pressures inevitably will accompany what is to be a Senate trial for his removal from office.

According to well-placed Democratic and Republican officials of a House whose views were obtained in most cases on condition that the officials not be

identifying the following political leaders are likely to influence the House, and Senate, impeachment proceedings:

• Efforts by senior House Republicans to persuade colleagues, including some on the Judiciary Committee, that some step short of impeachment—such as a vote to censure the President—would be sufficient to deal with Watergate.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Sen. Lowell Weicker

Weicker Says White House Violated Law, Constitution

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP)—Evidence gathered by the Senate Watergate committee demonstrates that "every major substantive part of the Constitution was violated, abused and undermined during the Watergate period," a report prepared by Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., asserts.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the committee and an outspoken critic of the Nixon administration's conduct in the Watergate affair, said: "The indisputable violation of the Constitution is of such scope as to categorize it as sheer insanity, either for those who participated in it or have since defended it. I don't know, except as the courts have already passed judgment, who is guilty or who is innocent."

"But I do know that to accept the White House version of your Constitution, your government

and your politics is to counter-fet America," the senator said in his report to the public.

In all, Sen. Weicker cited what he said were 870 constitutional or law violations committed in the course of Watergate in what he called his "individual views" on testimony taken by the committee from witnesses. A full committee report is expected to be made public in mid-July.

In his report, Sen. Weicker lists numerous examples from sworn testimony taken by the committee to support his charge that "there is massive evidence of misuse of the awesome general powers that reside in the executive department."

Sen. Weicker's report does not mention any names, attributing the abuses and violations only to the executive branch of government.

He holds President Nixon (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Dissatisfied by Reform Failure

Ethiopian Military Arrests Officials, Aides to Emperor

ADDIS ABABA, June 30 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian armed forces today announced they had begun making a series of arrests, apparently concentrating on powerful figures among the aristocracy and Emperor Haile Selassie's advisers.

A joint communiqué by the six branches of the armed forces, read over the radio, said some arrests had already been made and more were to come. It called on those still to be arrested to "surrender themselves peacefully."

It did not identify those already in custody, but the radio later said they were prominent personalities.

Military sources said those arrested included Ras (Duke) Asrat Kassa, chairman of the emperor's Crown Council; Ato Yalma Deressa, another crown councilor; and Ras Mesfin Silashi, one of the emperor's closest advisers.

Others arrested included the Defense Minister, Lt. Gen. Abaye Abebe, Justice Minister Betschew Asrat and several members of parliament and other officials, the sources said.

Pressure on Cabinet

Observers believed the armed forces decided on the action because they felt the change of cabinet they instigated in February had failed to produce promised reforms due to pressure from above.

Because of this, it is thought, the military decided this time to start from the top, only stopping short at the emperor, to whom they continue to swear "unswerving allegiance."

The communiqué said those arrested had tried to "disrupt the smooth functioning of the new cabinet" and had sought the

release of former cabinet ministers so that they could "evade legal proceedings for their corruption, misuse of authority and maladministration."

Within 24 hours, the military had occupied the radio stations, put a guard on the airport to prevent any Ethiopian leaving the country, placed soldiers at key positions, imposed a curfew and begun the arrests.

This last move appeared to have gone smoothly, although military sources said the sound of small-arms fire during the night and the brief appearance of armored cars in the capital were connected with arrests.

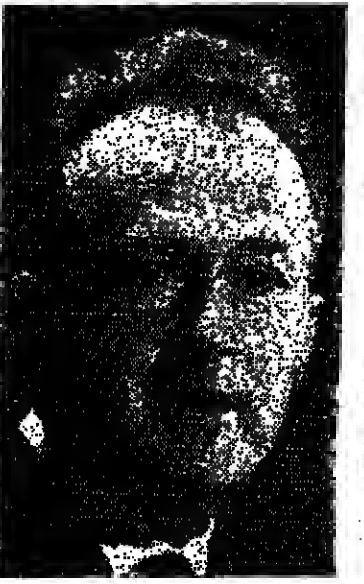
Informal sources said those arrested are being held at the Imperial Golf Club.

Some observers believed that within the next few days the military will oversee the naming of a new cabinet, independent of the old power structure, while others suggested the armed forces might even take a direct hand in running the country, at least for a short period.

A later communiqué by the armed forces again called on those still wanted to hand themselves over. It warned that if they did not, they would be "regarded as conspirators against the Ethiopian people and we request the Ethiopian people to help us bring them to trial."

A committee composed of officers and men of all six branches of the armed forces is apparently coordinating the operations. They have appealed to the public to remain calm, while warning that anyone trying to oppose them will be "severely dealt with."

Today, the capital appeared calm, except for the presence of armed soldiers walking in groups along the main streets.



Yitzhak Rabin



King Hussein

if they turn their efforts and resources toward their domestic problems, which are huge, there will be less temptation to go back to war.

Q.—You said you were encouraged in the past tense. Does that mean there's been a change in your thinking?

A.—In the last few days we have heard the kind of speeches by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Hussein Sees Recipe for New War

AMMAN—Shown the Newsweek interview with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin before publication, King Hussein of Jordan told Newsweek's Arnold de Borchgrave:

"Mr. Rabin has given us a recipe for a new status quo and yet another certain explosion in the Middle East. He has violated one of the cardinal rules of diplomacy by slamming doors in other countries' faces. Rabin says he is willing to negotiate with Jordan but not on the basis of separation of forces, as was done with Egypt and Syria. Nor is he willing to discuss the 1967 frontier—or even anything similar. What then, may I ask, is there left to negotiate about?"

"It is all so terribly short-sighted," King Hussein said. "The longer the Israelis continue to occupy the West Bank of Jordan, with its almost one million inhabitants, the better the chance it will all one day blow up in Israel's face."

"Rabin has also slammed the door in [Syrian] President [Hafez] al-Assad's face by telling that even a final peace treaty between Syria and Israel will not mean the return of Syrian territory. So how can Syria negotiate—and on what basis?"

"Finally, Mr. Rabin says that it is up to Egypt to move next—but makes it more difficult for Egypt to move by what he says. Why shouldn't Israel make the next move—and withdraw as she is required to do?"

"When he took over from Golda Meir, Mr. Rabin spoke about continuity and change. We see the continuity of old bankrupt policies. But we don't see any change. Perhaps he is paralyzed by a one-vote majority in parliament. But perhaps I am right in suggesting that Mr. Rabin's political survival should not be the issue of paramount importance. Hopefully, Israel will wake up in time to avoid yet another devastating war with heavy all-around human losses and grave dangers to world peace."

There have been no outbreaks of violence or political unrest since Gen. Peron's doctors announced Friday night that a two-week-old bronchial infection had intensified "his old central circulatory difficulties." That difficulty has been reliably described by medical sources in the past as pulmonary edema. Twice since he returned to live in Argentina, the general has been stricken by a shortage of oxygen in the bloodstream.

There has been no further medical announcement. However, according to the official statement released by the government, President Peron himself delegated the powers of the executive branch to his wife at 11:50 a.m. at the presidential residence in suburban Olivos. Cabinet ministers, the commanders of the army, navy and air force, and the presiding officers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies witnessed the official act.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Independence, War's End Welcomed

Portuguese Army in Guinea Lets Its Blacks Speak Out

By Henry Kamm

CACINE, Portuguese Guinea (NYT).—When Portugal and the nationalist movement were at war, nowhere was the fighting heavier than on this southernmost peninsula where Portuguese Guinea, the republic of Guinea and the Atlantic meet.

Now all fighting has halted, even though cease-fire talks have broken down, and the Portuguese

Army is cooperating with its former enemy. At the same time, preparations are afoot to speed the return of refugees displaced by the fighting.

Every day soldiers of the African party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde—PAIGC—cross into Portuguese-aid territory, either from their areas inside this country or from the Guinea Republic to meet informally with fighters and tell them that the war is over and independence near.

"We have confidence in the PAIGC," the Portuguese Navy's Commander, said at his headquarters on the swampy, insect-ridden bank of the Rio Caciné.

"We have concluded that we have nothing to worry about from the PAIGC," said one of his lieutenants, Fusilier Gaston Sanha, who has had talks with the liberation movement's political commissars.

The marine's comments in the presence of his commanding officer indicated that the Portuguese Army has abandoned objections to direct contacts between the rebels and Portugal's black troops.

Fusilier Sanha and other soldiers said that the rebel soldiers who addressed meetings here emphasized that the liberation movement intended to take no vengeance against the thousands of Guineans who fought against them in Portuguese uniforms. All the soldiers said that such fears had weighed on them.

Preference for Rebels
With Comdr. Patrício listening, a number of black soldiers and civilian officials expressed their preference for being governed by the liberation movement rather than by Portugal.

"Certainly we are convinced that the PAIGC will be good for Guinea," Cpl. Alberto Amaral said. "I think it will be better than the Portuguese government."

The soldiers and civilians emphasized that the liberation movement's success would be welcome mainly because it would mean the war will end, and said they had no complaints about the Portuguese.

Comdr. Patrício said that a rebel official had asked that arrangements be made quickly to allow Guineans who had fled from the war into the Republic of Guinea to return to their homes. He said that the authorities in Bissau, the capital of Portuguese Guinea, had approved such arrangements on condition that the liberation army and the Portuguese remove all mines.

The commander said that his troops had begun clearing mines, sometimes in the presence of rebel officers, except on the immediate perimeters of their installations. He said that he hoped a scheduled meeting with a guerrilla leader would produce agreement on joint mine clearing.

The number of refugees in the Republic of Guinea and Senegal is sometimes given as 80,000, but that figure is considered inflated.

UN Membership Bid
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 30 (NYT).—The Portuguese Guinean rebels have decided to seek membership in the UN for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau that they proclaimed last fall.

Gil Fernandes, an official of the rebel movement, conferred with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and said later that an application to join the UN was being prepared.

In another development involving Portuguese territories in Africa, a five-member UN commission, established last fall to investigate reports of atrocities in Mozambique, has concluded that "many hundreds" of unarmed villagers were killed there by Portuguese troops.

This conclusion was reached, according to the commission chairman, on the basis of testimony by 69 persons interviewed in Europe and Tanzania. The commission did not get into Mozambique itself.

Mr. Mullins said Chenault, who will be arraigned Monday morning, indicated that he arrived in Atlanta by bus on Saturday. He said the suspect told police that "he checked into a motel near the church yesterday and made plans for today." He told police he attended Sunday school services at the church and then attended regular worship services.

He described the suspect as "very calm and aware of what was going on." He said Chenault had signed a statement about the shootings.

Heavy Guard
At the police station where the suspect is being held, guards were patrolling—some armed with riot guns. An Atlanta police spokesman said the guard was established "because some persons in the



Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev making a point to President Nixon as they relax at Black Sea dacha in Yalta.

Initial Summit Accords Fail To Create Much Excitement

YALTA, U.S.S.R., June 30 (AP).—The four arrangements signed so far at the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting illustrate a desire to build on the network of ties the two began in 1972, but they will have no immediate impact on the average Russian or American.

On the personal level, the summit meeting provides fresh evidence of Leonid Brezhnev's commanding position in the Soviet Union and reassurance for President Nixon, on top of his Middle East tour, that to the world he remains an immensely powerful figure.

Like the other accords, the 10-year agreement to promote trade and technical cooperation signed yesterday can be viewed mainly as a way to keep the momentum of contacts going.

Hearts, Energy, Housing
The other three—covering artificial hearts, energy and housing—are of the same type, setting up joint committees that will discuss cooperation in those fields.

They do not offer a sudden new hope for the Russian or American who needs an artificial heart or a quick alleviation of the Soviet Union's housing problem.

Watching Mr. Nixon reach out for hands to shake in a smiling, respectful Russian crowd is to recall what public life was for him in the United States before Watergate.

Here the comforts and courtesies are still his: a special performance at the Bolshoi Theater and the signing of documents in a grand 19th-century Czarist hall in the Kremlin.

Mr. Brezhnev even pitched in with an attack on the skeptics of détente in the United States, "who favor whipping up the arms race." Yet in some ways the Soviet leader behaved like a man taking out insurance, in case Watergate should bring Mr. Nixon down.

Word Personal
The President in a speech said the treaties "were possible because of a personal relationship that was established" between himself and Mr. Brezhnev. The newspapers Pravda and Izvestia edited the word "personal" so the phrase could be read to refer to relations between two governments, not the men.

When Mr. Nixon implied that Mr. Brezhnev would visit the United States next year for a fourth summit meeting, the translator for Izvestia left out the reference to 1975. Presumably the White House might have a new president not prepared to engage in another round of summitry.

Mr. Brezhnev, meanwhile, has made a great show of his own rising fortunes, generously dividing the four signings with other Soviet leaders while standing prominently behind them. This and his constant quipping seemed to point up his secure hold on the leadership.

Mr. Nixon, on the other hand, apparently must cope with real disagreements among his advisers as he tries to come up with a credible agreement on weapons control to take home as proof of his effectiveness.

The new economic agreement: Sets up a framework for exchanging information and views

black community and others might want to shoot the guy that shot Mrs. King."

A Dayton police official said that Chenault has no criminal record with the department there. He thought the suspect was a student at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. The university's student directory shows that a Marcus Chenault maintained a residence in Columbus and that he was originally from Dayton.

Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, in Los Angeles for a Democratic party telethon, said he talked to Dr. King by phone soon after the shooting.

"Dr. King asked me to point out that there is no hatred in his heart toward the young man," Gov. Carter said. "Dr. King told me he visited the young man in the hospital and saw that he was clearly demented. He said he had come to attack his enemies, the Christians. Dr. King said there was nothing racial in the incident but was a result of the young man's mental afflictions."

Top U.S. Army Chief In Vietnam to Retire
SAIGON, June 30 (AP).—The top U.S. military man in South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. John M. Murray, is scheduled to retire from the Army Sept. 1, officials sources said today.

The Pentagon has not yet announced a replacement for Gen. Murray, who is serving as defense attaché charged with the delivery of military supplies to South Vietnam's armed forces.

Gen. Murray, 52, assumed the post shortly after Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire in Vietnam.

Vatican Gives Roman Mail a Helping Hand

Letters Get Through Surrounding Chaos

ROME, June 30 (NYT).—Vatican City has been ministering to an increasing number of people in an unusual way through its mail system, which seems to function more efficiently than Italy's.

With an area of 108.7 acres inhabited by slightly more than 1,000 persons, Vatican City is the world's smallest sovereign state. As an entity separate from the surrounding Italian territory, it has its own currency, bank, stores, print shop and courthouse as well as a post office.

The mail service has traditionally been patronized mainly by prelates, philatelists and tourists.

In recent months its volume of mail reportedly has jumped 80 percent, and, according to an employee, the number of workers in the three offices has been almost doubled. The increased traffic evidently involves the correspondence of many who no longer entrust it to Italy's ramshackle postal service.

Recently, it was said that 300,000 registered letters were awaiting sorting and delivery in Rome, with 125,000 ordinary letters and more than 33 tons of printed matter.

Travelers leaving Rome by rail have become accustomed to seeing postal cars heaped with unsorted mail. Thousands of bundles are said to have been loaded into trains for shuntless trips simply because of lack of postal storage space.

It is commonplace for a letter to take a month or more between two Italian cities. The Vatican's service, which depends only marginally on the Italian bureaucracy, presumably has a better record.

Mr. Kissinger continues to stay on the edge of the summit limelight. He remarked dryly to reporters who visited the Nixon dacha when asked how things were going: "Nobody tells me anything. I just follow 10 paces behind."

Egypt Said to Jail More Terrorists
CAIRO, June 30 (AP).—Egypt has jailed not only the three Palestinian terrorists who killed three diplomats in the Sudan but also five terrorists accused of blowing up an American jetliner at Rome in December, a Western source said yesterday.

There was no official Egyptian confirmation so far, however, of a U.S. State Department report that the eight guerrillas who were turned over by the Sudanese government to the Palestinian liberation movement were in prison in Egypt.

The Rome Airport terrorists, who escaped to Kuwait after blowing up a Pan American jet and killing 31 persons, were flown to Cairo in March to face a special Palestinian court headed by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, press reports said at the time.

Greece Accuses Turks of Fanning Aegean Dispute
ATHENS, June 30 (Reuters).—Greek Premier Adamantios Andriannopoulos yesterday accused Turkey of resorting to threats and of provoking a dispute between the two countries.

Relations have been strained by a dispute over oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea.

Mr. Andriannopoulos told newsmen that Greece sincerely wished to maintain good relations with Turkey.

"Greece adheres to the principle that all differences and disputes should be solved through peaceful means," he said.

He said that he had a private meeting with the Turkish premier, Bulent Ecevit, during the NATO summit meeting in Brussels this week. "The Turkish premier proposed that the pending issues should be referred to a special procedure of committees and subcommittees under the chairmanship and supervision of ministers and prime ministers."

"Greece rejected the proposed procedure both as an innovation and pointless. Diplomatic channels are the best means for the solution of any problem," he added.

By Steven V. Roberts
The woman was asked if there were any guerrillas in the vicinity, she said she had not seen any "for a long time."

Moments later several young men in heavy boots and fatigues suddenly appeared, brandishing automatic weapons and angrily ordering the outsiders to leave.

When the newsmen hesitated, the guerrillas grew angrier. They waved their arms and shouted that the town was a "military zone," that the reporters' cars would be burned and their cameras smashed if they did not leave.

A Lebanese official accompanying the newsmen reported that the town was Lebanese territory and that the guerrillas could not order anyone around. Still, the newsmen left hastily. As they did, one reporter asked an old woman how she felt about having the guerrillas in the town. She shrugged and said, "I have no money to live anywhere else."

Living on Nerves
The people of the Arab region are caught in a crossfire. "Our town is living on nerves," said the mayor of one community said.

The guerrillas often live near civilian populations, which makes it extremely difficult for Israel to attack the terrorists without hurting others.

The Lebanese government has lost effective control of a sizable area to the guerrillas. In many villages, they are the law.

Lebanon is deeply divided by the Palestinian issue. Some villagers in the Arab village of the guerrillas; others despise them.

20 Killed in Lebanon Clashes

Palestinians Guard Camps to Halt Fighting

BEIRUT, June 30 (AP).—Heavy-armed guerrilla bands patrolled three Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon yesterday to prevent a recurrence of fighting between rival groups in which 20 persons were killed, guerrilla sources said.

The four-hour battle Friday between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine was the worst clash yet among the guerrilla factions, the sources said.

About 20 persons were wounded in the fighting at the Shatila, Sabra and Tel el-Zaitar camps on the southern and eastern fringes of Beirut, they said. The dead reportedly included a retired Lebanese police captain killed by a stray bullet. The rest of the casualties were said to be Palestinian civilians and guerrillas.

Cease-Fire Ordered
Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, who was in Damascus, ordered a

cease-fire and empowered the Armed Struggle Command, the guerrilla's equivalent of military police, to "ruthlessly strike" at any violators, the sources said.

The patrols made several arrests among both groups, according to the sources.

The PFLP-GC sides with the radical camp of Palestinians that rejects any peaceful settlement with Israel and participation in the Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva. The PFLP supports moderates who want to attend the Geneva talks and want creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, if Israel evacuates them.

Both groups have recently made suicide raids against Israeli border settlements. Three PFLP guerrillas carried out the May 15 attack on the Masafot schoolhouse which left 25 Israelis dead, including 21 teen-agers. The PFLP-GC claimed responsibility for killing three women June 13 in a four-man raid against the Shahrat kibbutz.

Each side blamed the other for Friday's fighting. However, the dominant version carried in the Beirut press was that PFLP-GC guerrillas kidnapped three PFLP men in the Sabra camp and the PFLP retaliated with an attack on PFLP-GC offices in the Sabra camp.

The clash, the second in 10 days, was being investigated by Atalla Atalla, military commander of all guerrilla forces in Lebanon, the guerrilla sources said. Tarek guerrillas were reported to have been fighting between supporters of the two groups in a refugee camp in south Lebanon.

Israeli Movement Reported
TEL AVIV, June 30 (AP).—The Israeli military command refused to comment yesterday on reports that Israeli troops were massing on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

"We never comment on any operations," a spokesman said. Some Arab reports have claimed that Israel planned a new assault on guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon to prevent more terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian targets.

Lebanese, Syrians Meet
BEIRUT, June 30 (UPI).—Lebanese and Syrian leaders met in Damascus today to coordinate their policies for the defense of Lebanon against possible new Israeli attacks.

Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh and Defense Minister Nasr Malouf drove to the Syrian capital for the one-day visit.

Press reports said the talks were in preparation for a meeting of the defense and foreign ministers of the 30-nation Arab League in Cairo Wednesday. The Cairo conference originally was scheduled for tomorrow but it was postponed until Wednesday at the request of Lebanon.

Rabin Bars Return of Golan And a Palestinian State
(Continued from Page 1)

some Arab leaders that have to be interpreted as reflecting retrograde thinking.

Q—You have said you are prepared to take risks if the Arabs also take risks in the search for real peace. Which risks are you prepared to take and which ones do you expect from them?

A—We are prepared to move gradually toward peace—rather than put an end to the conflict in one fell swoop. That means a piece of peace for a piece of land.

Q—Can you be more specific?

A—In practical terms, the end of boycotts and embargoes. Permission, for example, for third-country nationals such as foreign tourists, to transit directly from Egypt to Israel and vice versa, can lead to open borders. We could resume telecommunications and mail service between each other. These small steps can culminate in a change from belligerency to nonbelligerency.

Q—Goulda Meir used to say that there wouldn't be real peace with the Arabs until she could go shopping in Cairo. Do you share this philosophy?

A—Yes, exactly. Real peace means between peoples, not only between diplomats. And this means the free flow of information, travel and trade. The man-in-the-street must have concrete evidence besides peace on a piece of paper.

Q—What is the next step on the road to a settlement?

A—Basically speaking, unless Egypt moves first, no other Arab government will dare go before Egypt.

Q—Reaching a settlement, you have said, will take time. How long—months, a year or two, or longer?

A—Keeping in mind all the real problems that are involved it should be a step-by-step evolutionary process, testing each step along the way, on the military as well as the civilian side. We need confidence-building measures. Negotiations can start within months and their outcome will decide what the next stages should be. We will then have to implement what has been negotiated—if we reach an agreement, that is.

Q—What concerns you most about a U.S. rapprochement with the Arabs?

A—That U.S. policy makers will forget the reasons for Egypt's change of mind and why it had to forego its military option.

Q—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat now says that Sinai and Golan are secondary issues to the Palestinian question. Wouldn't it be better to move boldly now and negotiate an agreement with King Hussein for a solution to the Palestinian problem in the framework of Jordan as it existed before the 1967 war?

A—If Sadat says they are secondary issues, I am glad to hear it. I hope he remembers this when we reach negotiations about Sinai. We are ready to negotiate peace with Jordan—but not on a basis of separation of forces (as was done with Egypt and Syria). Nor can there be any question of returning to the 1967 lines. If King Hussein, or for that matter, Lebanon or Syria, want to move on the road to peace before Sadat, we are ready.

Q—If you refuse negotiations with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) because it is dedicated to the dismantling of the state of Israel, why don't you yourself take initiatives to promote negotiations with the moderate Palestinian leadership? And King Hussein?

A—King Hussein wants to include some moderate Palestinians as part of Jordan's delegation to the peace conference, that's his own business. After all, about 60 percent of high-level posts in his administration, including the cabinet, are in Palestinian hands. But we will only negotiate with legitimate Arab governments, not with the terrorists, whose only purpose is the destruction of Israel. And we don't believe King Hussein can move before President Sadat.

Q—But if the Palestinians dropped terrorism and argued for positive merits of peaceful coexistence between Israel and a real Palestine, would you then be willing to negotiate with them?

A—Another state between us and Jordan is a nonstarter and non-negotiable.

Q—What, then, is your solution for the Palestinian problem?

A—In the west, the state of Israel, which will remain a Jewish independent state, containing a certain number of Arabs as citizens of Israel; and, east of it, a Jordanian-Palestinian state in which both Jordanians and Palestinians can find their own way of expression. There are more than half a million Palestinians in Jordan. There are more than half a million Palestinians in Syria. East Bank of Jordan right now. And there is a Jordan. They are asserting their identity. Where the line will be drawn between Israel and Jordan is a matter for the negotiating table.

Q—One of the problems in the past was that Israel wouldn't let the Arabs what, specifically, was meant by "defensible borders," how can the Arabs do what you expect them unless you tell them what those borders are?

A—Without negotiations there is no reason for the sake of public relations to come out with our real proposals. What we want is meaningful negotiations with Arab governments, and when we reach that point, we'll tell you exactly what we mean, maps and all.

Q—Wouldn't the "defensible borders" give you the kind of military security that would enable you to dispense with territory?

A—No, undisputed borders are no substitute for defensible borders—even in the context of a final peace.

Q—In order to help Egypt and Syria lessen their dependency on Soviet military aid, would you still be opposed to the United States supplying arms to these two countries?

A—We hope that what the United States is doing is an attempt to bring about movement toward peace. Therefore, there is no reason for the United States to deliver arms to Egypt and Syria. Peace will automatically lessen their need for Soviet arms.

Q—Assuming Syria would be willing to sign a final peace treaty with Israel, would you be willing to return all Syrian territory now occupied in 1967?

A—Syria is the context of a final peace treaty. We cannot give up the Golan Heights. For in 1948, Syria had a long experience the meaning of topographical advantages. The Syrians had one. There can be no return to the high state that our population at the Hula Valley suffered. Syrian control of the heights, even if real peace, would present a permanent strategic threat to Israel.

Q—What about permanent demilitarization under Syrian sovereignty?

A—That wouldn't be a solution either because the creation of a vacuum almost invites temptations and provocations.

Q—For that matter, can you still see a possibility of a settlement in Israel in effect, relinquishing his military option—has he been released?

A—I don't know what I think, but throughout the history mankind there have been extraordinary changes. Changing from a Look at Europe after the two world wars, especially in East and West, and always for security purposes. And peace—it is a goal, it is a new horizon. That's what we want.

Wife Assumes Peron Duties

(Continued from Page 1)

house of Argentina's Congress signed a unanimous motion of support for Mrs. Peron. Spokesmen for 62 labor unions, loyal to Gen. Peron, also quickly offered their support.

No incidents were reported but police patrols were doubled.

By the act, Mrs. Peron, better known in public as Isabel, the name she used in a short dancing career, became the first woman President in South America. It remains to be seen if Isabel has the same fire and political ambition that drove Eva Peron, the general's second wife.

Isabel came into Gen. Peron's life three years after Eva's death in 1952, while the ousted President was living in Panama. She became his private secretary and the two were married in Madrid in 1961.

Officially, she was on a dancing tour when she met Gen. Peron in Panama. However, the stronger, popular version has it that she was dancing in a nightclub floor show there. In Ecuador, where she stopped before working in Panama, there are still photographs of Mrs. Peron, dancing in a chorus line.

Martin Luther King's Mother Shot Dead
(Continued from Page 1)

on... I'm going to kill everyone in here."

Later, at the King home, State Sen. Leroy Johnson, a friend of the family, said Dr. King spoke to the gunman shortly after he was taken into custody.

"Dr. King said the man told him he came here to get his enemies," Sen. Johnson said.

Dr. King, 73, was given sedation at the hospital and released. Assistant Police Chief J. L. Mullins said Chenault claimed "he received orders from his god to kill the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr."

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Hunting the Messenger

U.S. Editors Say Watergate Now Bore and Annoys Public

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Only two years after the first Watergate disclosures, many editors are bored with the subject and angry with the press for its sampling of newspaper news.



Dr. Lewis Fielding

Hunt, Doctor Heard in Trial Of 'Plumbers'

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist began as a carefully nurtured operation supported by the CIA and ended as a crude, unsuccessful burglary, according to testimony offered to the jury in the trial of John Ehrlichman and three other persons.

Among the witnesses in the first day of testimony Friday were Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, and the victim of the illegal search—one of the principal planners of the operation, Howard Hunt Jr.

The defendants are Mr. Ehrlichman, former President Nixon's domestic policy aide, and convicted Watergate conspirators Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker, and Eugenio Martinez. They are accused of violating Dr. Fielding's rights.

A lawyer for Mr. Ehrlichman told the jury that his client never approved anything illegal. A lawyer for Liddy said the former FBI agent believed that he acted with the authority of the President. An attorney for Martinez and Barker said that, in the minds of his clients, the break-in was nothing more than an extension of more than 10 years of clandestine work for the CIA.

Hunt, a former CIA agent, testified that he was hired by White House aides July 7, 1971, on the recommendation of former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson and with the approval of Mr. Ehrlichman.

Hunt said a decision was made to obtain psychological information about Mr. Ellsberg, in part because of White House fears that he would become a martyr in the view of the public.

Mr. Ellsberg, who leaked the Pentagon papers study of the Vietnam war to the press, was at the time the subject of federal prosecution.

In July, 1971, Dr. Fielding turned down a request from FBI agents for Mr. Ellsberg's files, he testified. Hunt said the "plumbers" began considering covert methods of obtaining derogatory information about Mr. Ellsberg.

Hunt said he obtained all the equipment used in the break-in, including cameras, walkie-talkies and a 30-foot escape rope, from the CIA.

Dr. Fielding said that when summoned by police, he found his office "a mess."

Crowbars had been used to force open his office door, a ceiling cabinet and a metal filing cabinet.

A file with Mr. Ellsberg's name clearly marked on it was removed from an envelope and left, apparently undisturbed, Dr. Fielding testified. The prosecution said the burglars left without the Ellsberg file or photographs of it.

Maxwell McCrohm, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, put it this way: "Many readers are still trying to blame the messenger for the bad news."

Most of the editors found that the strongest reaction was boredom, although the recent threat by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to resign revitalized, momentarily at least, the anger of some readers.

"It was sort of a momentary glimmer, sort of a 'now you're going to get him, too,' aimed at the press," Mr. McCrohm said.

The press was proud two years ago when the Watergate scandal was first disclosed, mainly by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of The Washington Post, whose efforts led to a Pulitzer Prize for the paper. The prize stemmed from the fact that the disclosures had been made through investigative reporting, not just official action.

While the prize remains, large sections of the press are disturbed by the knowledge, that, in the words of Robert Semple Jr., deputy national editor of The New York Times, "even some very intelligent people don't seem to understand our role."

That is, he says, many people seem to feel that all of the investigation reported that led to Watergate was somehow "wrong, just not on our part."

George Gill, managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said, "By mail, by conversation, in the telephone calls we receive, the line from most people is just get rid of Watergate, get onto something else."

Court Process Misunderstood

"The press was certainly on the leading edge of the story a year ago, and now the bulk of the material in the newspapers is what's happening in Watergate in an official way," Mr. Gill said.

"There are two or three federal courts involved now, and I think the public doesn't understand all this judicial process of justice."

"But we have to cover it, and the reaction seems to be, 'Why the hell don't you get Watergate out of the paper?'"

Dick Reid, assistant managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, said that that paper had received "little reaction from the Kissinger resignation threat, but there's lots of criticism over the heavy emphasis on Watergate, both from pro-Nixon people and people just sick of reading about the subject."

Despite the boredom of some readers, Mr. Reid said, "we don't feel we can ease off."

"There is still a stable readership which is interested, and we are more or less just going to go ahead and cover the developments as completely as we can," he added.

Interest Lags

Dick Leonard, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, said that from letters received by the paper it appeared "that interest in the Watergate story is wearing out."

"I really couldn't say that people are angrier with the press than they were two years ago," he said. "The Watergate situation has improved our image with many people when events showed there was substance to the investigative work."

Gordon Pates, managing editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, said that all he could say with assurance was that "many are bored with Watergate, but those who supported President Nixon are angry—somehow they believe we made it all up rather than covered it—and others, who opposed the President strongly, can't get enough of it."

U.S. Takes 3d Place In Chess Olympiad

NICE, June 30 (AP)—The United States beat Czechoslovakia 2 1/2-1 1/2 in the last round of the world chess Olympiad today and took third place in the tournament behind the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The Russian players clinched their 11th successive victory earlier in the week and finished the tournament without losing a match, 5 1/2 points ahead of the Yugoslavs.

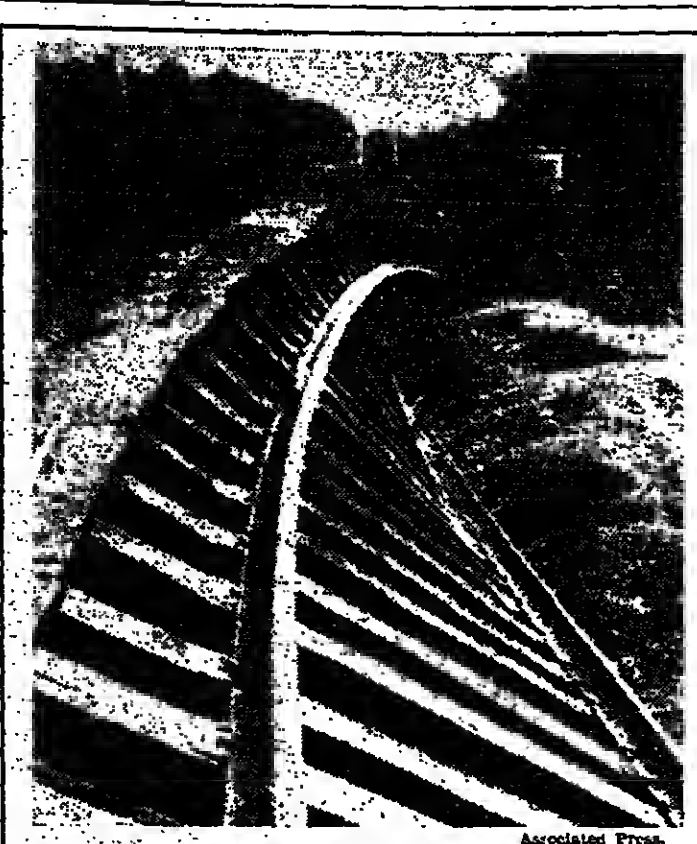
cern by inundating America with one White House horror after another.

"I was taught early on, first by my dad and then by the United States Army, that rank has its privileges because rank has its responsibilities," Sen. Weicker says. "Yet in the case of the President, I've heard the word 'privilege' used over and over again as a dodge of responsibility. The word 'privilege' has been used to describe the President's defense. Believe me, it has been and continues to be a human wall."

Another point in the report, defending the Republican party, Sen. Weicker asserts, "Richard Nixon understood the strong base of integrity that is a Republican heritage. Because he rejected it... is no reason for any Republican to do so now."

Constitution Cited

According to Sen. Weicker, the broad grant of power to the President by the Constitution was not meant to permit him "to conduct the executive branch in conflict with the Constitution taken as a



Muddy Tracks—Extensive damage was done to this railroad line, west of Peoria, Ill., over the weekend, as a result of the flooding of the Kiskadee Creek.

Partisan Battle in Congress Forecast on Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

gate and related scandals without jeopardizing the Republican congressional majority.

Pressure by House Democratic leaders for acceleration of the committee inquiry to meet a schedule calling for a House vote on impeachment around

Kalmbach Term To Begin Today

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Convicted Watergate defendant Herbert Kalmbach will surrender to federal authorities in Baltimore by noon tomorrow to begin serving a 6-month-to-18-month sentence for campaign finance violations, the Justice Department has announced.

The department said the arrangement for Kalmbach, to surrender in Baltimore was made at the request of the House Judiciary Committee, which expects to summon him to testify in impeachment proceedings.

Kalmbach was ordered to serve his sentence at the federal correctional institution in Lumpkin, Ga., but will be confined at an unspecified detention facility in the Washington-Baltimore area until the Judiciary Committee has no further need for him.

Bolshoi Dancer Is Said to Defect On Canada Tour

TORONTO, June 30 (Reuters)—Mikhail Baryshnikov, a 36-year-old dancer with the Soviet Union's Bolshoi Ballet, has defected while in Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. said in a radio program today.

The dancer has been performing with the Bolshoi troupe during its tour of several Canadian cities. The troupe ended a Toronto visit last night and is due next in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The radio report of Mr. Baryshnikov's defection could not be immediately confirmed, either by police or the External Affairs Department in Ottawa.

Aide to Senate Panel Visits Cuba for Talks

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuters)—The staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Pat Holt, is on a 10-day visit to Cuba for talks with senior officials there.

The trip, announced yesterday by a committee official, was described as a fact-finding mission and State Department officials said no moves were under way to restore relations broken between the two countries 13 years ago.

Weicker Study Says Constitution 'Abused'

(Continued from Page 1)

directly or indirectly responsible for many of the abuses but does not address the question of whether the President should be impeached.

"White House press aide Bruce Wadsworth said yesterday that the White House had not been provided a copy of Sen. Weicker's report."

"Frankly," Mr. Wadsworth said, "we cannot understand why the senator has moved to launch a public attack on the President and the White House staff when the Senate Select Committee on which he serves is so near to issuing its final report."

Sen. Weicker said that, after discussions with his staff, they decided to move to launch a public attack on the President and the White House staff when the Senate Select Committee on which he serves is so near to issuing its final report.

Pro-Minority Policy on U.S. Faculties Is Hit

By Carnegie-Sponsored Study

By Gene I. Macroff

Pro-Minority Policy on U.S. Faculties Is Hit

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT)—The affirmative action program by which the federal government is compelling colleges and universities to hire more women and blacks is lowering standards and undermining faculty quality, according to a report published under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Lacking an adequate pool of qualified women and blacks for tenured appointments, the 162-page report issued Friday asserts, institutions are playing musical chairs by placing the limited number of minority and women faculty members from each other.

Moreover, it is charged that new minority and women appointees may be paid more than white male faculty members at the same level and that some do not have proper qualifications for the tenured and untenured positions to which they are appointed.

"Medieval Historian"

"The whole affirmative action system by which it is determined whether a university is underutilizing women and blacks in tenured positions should not really apply in choosing a medieval historian," Richard Lester, the author of the report, said in an interview. "It is a statistical system that deals more with the hiring of typists, bricklayers or unskilled labor."

Mr. Lester is an economics professor at Princeton University and former dean of the faculty. The report, entitled Anti-Bias Regulation of Universities: Faculty Problems and Their Solutions, was one of several projects that were under way when the Carnegie Commission in 1973 completed its six-year, \$6-million study of higher education.

His findings are based on the research of others and a study of 20 institutions, most of which are among the largest federal contractors in the academic world.

The report is part of a series by scholars or groups published by McGraw-Hill with the sponsorship of the Carnegie Commission, but separate from the 21 reports issued by the commission itself.

It is urged in the document that the emphasis on hiring minority members should be accompanied by a more appropriate emphasis on increasing the supply of well-prepared women and blacks with doctoral degrees.

Writing in the book's foreword, Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission, said that Prof. Lester warns that affirmative action programs "fail to take into consideration either the inadequate supply of qualified people or the characteristics of academic employment that distinguish it from employment in industry."

"At stake," Mr. Kerr continues, "is not only an equitable system of academic employment, but also the financial support as government applies economic sanctions to achieve numerical hiring goals that often have little relevance to the character and mission of universities."

The federal government, through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is requiring the 1,900 colleges and universities with various federal contracts to develop programs for hiring minority groups and insuring their equal treatment. The groups covered are women, blacks, native Americans, Asian Americans and Spanish Americans.

Institutions found to be in violation of the requirements are subject to a variety of sanctions, including loss of federal contracts and funding.

At the same time, the assembly sent Fischer a conciliatory cable in a move that apparently was intended to allow him to resume the crown without much loss of face.

No action was taken on a proposal by some delegates that Fischer's resignation should be accepted without delay.

2 Makers Want More

OVERTON, England, June 30 (UPI)—Thirty women workers at Portals' factory here have gone on strike for more money. Portals' makes paper for bank notes.

Captain of U.S. Ship Affected By Protest Denies Race Issue

By Richard Halloran

YOKOSUKA, Japan, June 30 (NYT)—The captain of the aircraft carrier Midway was asserted that his ship has no "racial problem" but only a "continuing challenge."

Capt. Richard Schulte said that "I don't have a racial problem per se." Instead, he said, "I call it a challenge."

"If I am not successful with my program to integrate this ship, then I have a problem," the captain said in an interview aboard ship.

Capt. Schulte was responding to charges made two weeks ago when about 25 sailors left the ship in protest rather than sail with it. The 64,000-ton carrier returned to this port in Tokyo Bay Thursday.

Black Protesters

The protesters, most of whom were black sailors, claimed that the ship's officers engaged in racial discrimination, that the ship had inadequate living facilities, that Capt. Schulte was a severe disciplinarian and that they were away from the United States for too long.

Capt. Schulte provided figures today for the number of men who had unauthorized absences that differed from those given by a Navy spokesman after the ship left here June 14. Capt. Schulte said the total was 55, rather than 82, of which 34, rather than 32, left the ship that day. The earlier figures were said to have been errors.

The captain said that about 25 men missed the ship's sailing deliberately, that 18 had returned, and that 11 had been referred to a court-martial, charged with missing a ship movement. If convicted, they face prison sentences of a year.

Of the approximately 4,200 men aboard the Midway, about 15 per-

cent are black; some men belong to other minority groups. But only 5 of the ship's 380 officers and only 10 of the 250 chief petty officers are black.

24 Killed by Smoke as Fire Hits Westchester Dance Club

PORT CHESTER, N.Y., June 30 (AP)—Fire and thick smoke swept through a discotheque jammed with young people from the affluent Westchester and Connecticut communities early this morning, killing 24 of them.

Medical authorities said 11 women and 13 men died of smoke inhalation.

The number of injured at Gulliver's Restaurant could not be determined. But five were treated at a hospital here and 22 at a hospital in Connecticut, while 15 were hospitalized, all for smoke inhalation. Dozens more were treated on the scene or at hospitals for light cases of smoke inhalation.

Officials estimated the crowd at the club at 200 last night, but some customers said as many as 350 were there. Most of the customers were college students home on vacation.

The establishment is in a small shopping center on the New York-Connecticut border.

Officials said that the two fire exits were operable and added that the building had recently been found free of violations in an inspection. Under different management and names, the building had burned down once and had been damaged by fire another time, however.

Besides the fire exits in the two-level club, its main entrance and kitchen door were available and open.

Alfred DelBello, Westchester County executive, called the fire one of the worst tragedies in the history of the county and ordered a full investigation.

"We have no occupancy law per se," said Port Chester Fire Chief Vincent Rathgeb. "It is usually left up to common sense. The owners have been very good in the past in making sure the place is not overcrowded."

A rock group was performing in the club when the first acid smoke drifted in.

The leader, John Henderson, said he did not smell it, but "we were told to give an announcement that there was a fire nearby and not to get excited. We told them there was no danger and to leave calmly."

Drummer Paul Carayallo said: "People were about halfway up the stairs when the lights went out and there was lots of smoke. That's when the panic started."

Organist Damon Desels and lead singer George Clark stayed behind trying to calm the crowd. It was not known whether they escaped.

One body was found on the Westchester and neighboring Fairfield County, Conn. form one of the richest areas in the United States. Officials said the young people who frequented Gulliver's came from "upper middle and upper class families. There were no poor people going there." There is a \$2 cover charge on Saturdays and drinks range from \$1.25 for beer to \$2 for whiskey at a table.

Counsel to Nixon Leaves Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, 50, has been released from a suburban Virginia hospital where he had received 15 days of care after a heart attack. A hospital spokesman said that he was sent home Thursday.

Mr. Buzhardt, 50, a principal architect of President Nixon's defense in the Watergate case, was admitted to the hospital with chest pains early on June 13. Reportedly he had worked late the preceding night on a White House legal position in the "plumbers" case prosecution of former top Nixon aide John Ehrlichman.

Two other White House lawyers, Jack Chester and James Stuart, took Mr. Buzhardt's place at proceedings in a U.S. District Court the next day.

Mexican Crash Kills 39

MEXICO CITY, June 30 (Reuters)—Thirty-nine persons were killed and more than 50 injured when a bus crashed into the side of a hill 50 miles north of here yesterday, the police said.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
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First Shot Ends Federal 'War' On Paperwork

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI)—The Justice Department has sent a memo to all its divisions seeking nominations for awards given each year by the government to employees who contribute the most to reducing paperwork.

...Sl: 16) copies of any nomination, rather than four (4), should be submitted... the memo said.

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SVIATOSLAV RICHTER
on the 9th: MOZART: 3 sonatas for piano and viola
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Back to Yalta

There is a strange sense of déjà vu when Yalta reappears in the headlines. As President Nixon and Communist party leader Brezhnev confer in what Winston Churchill once called "a sheltered strip of austere Riviera," on relations between the world's super-powers, some can still recall the sense of triumphant satisfaction as Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill assembled there in February, 1945, to plan their conduct in the imminent victory. And more, doubtless, will remember how Yalta was used as a name of shame, comparable to Munich, in the tragic disappointments and acute global tensions that followed the defeat of Germany and Japan.

Much has changed since the Yalta conference of 1945—less, perhaps, in terms of power and ideology (except for Britain's recession from its position of global authority) than in public knowledge of what Messrs. Brezhnev and Nixon seek, and the public ability to criticize their decisions, as compared with the secrecy that surrounded the original Yalta meeting and the controls that the states exerted then over information and opinion.

For few knew in 1945 how concerned Churchill was over Poland, or how anxious Roosevelt was to enlist Soviet military help against Japan—and fewer still could be aware of what Stalin hoped or feared, behind the stolid, mustached exterior he presented to the world. And even in the West, what voices could be raised in condemnation of policies that, at best, could be only half-glanced

through the rhetoric of communiqués and public explanations?

Today there is still fear of secret agreements at the second Yalta. Mr. Brezhnev could put such agreements into effect—but he knows and Mr. Nixon knows that the President of the United States has no power to do so; that his every move is under the microscope of a Congress and a people highly skeptical of his conduct in office. And even Mr. Brezhnev must be aware that he is under pressures from old cold warriors, Communist extremists and new libertarians, whom Stalin would have disposed of summarily.

So the new Yalta takes place in a colder light than the old Yalta ever knew—at once a safeguard against arbitrary decisions and a handicap to those that the world desperately needs if it is to know the peace that the old Yalta was intended to promote. Many of the hopes that were fervently held when that earlier Crimean conference convened have proved illusory. The tragedy for mankind would be if those disillusionments and the more recent mistrusts that events have evoked were to hamper progress toward a more workable system of international relations.

It will not be the earthly paradise that so many thought would lie beyond the ruins of Nazism and Japanese imperialism. It will involve necessarily compromise and even quite possibly risk. But those compromises and risks are infinitely preferable to the certain dangers of intransigence and hate.

A 'Personal' Détente

The Soviet-American agreements of the last two years were made possible, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow, reciprocating a welcoming toast, "because of a personal relationship" between the two leaders. "Because of our personal relationship," he went on, "there is no question about our will to keep these agreements and to make more where they are in our mutual interest." Earlier, in the Mideast crisis last fall, Mr. Nixon had said that the crisis finally cooled "because he [Brezhnev] and I know each other... because we have had this personal contact." For the President this is no new or accidental theme.

It is, nonetheless, a disturbing theme, the more so for being repeated and directly expressed in Moscow. What it suggests is that the search for improved relations with the Soviet Union hangs not on a solidly based perception of mutual national interest but on the necessarily much more ephemeral basis of a "personal relationship." For it is no reflection on the diplomatic prowess or the dedication to peace of either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Brezhnev to observe that their own relationship is the most changeable aspect of Soviet-American ties, the aspect most likely—as each side thinks about it—to fray the other's confidence in détente. In the past, we suspect, someone like Mr. Nixon might have dismissed any great-power relationship based on contacts or feelings between personalities as being "atmospheric," or worse. Moreover, to the extent that a "personal relationship" of leaders means that the bureaucracies and other interest groups in the two nations are less committed to the enterprise, that is cause for anxiety, too.

But perhaps we are taking the President too seriously. Perhaps his words were merely by way of arguing to a domestic audience that he is so important to world peace that he should not be impeached. As Mr. Nixon himself put it, in the interview in which he told James J. Kilpatrick that the United States needs a strong president equipped by experience to deal at the summit with world leaders: "I have to be here." But this explanation is really not reassuring at all. To advertise his domestic political distress to the Kremlin in this fashion is not only to be in

questionable taste on foreign soil but virtually to tempt the Russians to take advantage of him. Indeed, Mr. Brezhnev may have done something very much like that in his opening toast by his pointed reference to American critics of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy. What could have led the Soviet leader to imagine that Mr. Nixon would countenance this brazen intervention into the American political dialogue? Does their "personal relationship" offer an invitation to one-sided meddling of this sort?

In any event, there are no grounds for believing that Mr. Brezhnev is so vitally interested in maintaining his personal relationship with President Nixon that he would pay a national price for it. On the contrary, the evident Russian position is to work with Mr. Nixon as long as he remains politically upright but, beyond that, to conduct with the United States a policy that will move Soviet interests forward even if Mr. Nixon goes. Mr. Brezhnev may be no less eager than Mr. Nixon to come to terms with posterity; each in his opening-banquet toast solemnly invoked "history" or "future generations" as the appropriate judge of their current acts. But the Soviet leader operates in a political context which requires him to be constantly accountable to a few peers—he runs for reelection daily, so to speak. He operates in a policy context which stresses long-term planning. That is to say, Mr. Brezhnev cannot afford even a rhetorical investment in a "personal relationship" with a politician who not only represents Moscow's chief adversary but—worse from a Soviet viewpoint—whose hold on power is, at least, precarious and limited by law to no more than two and a half years, at best. That the Soviet censors removed the word "personal" from the Nixon text, in reprinting it in the press, distastefully but definitely underlines the point.

We trust that Mr. Nixon, in his remaining days in the Soviet Union, will contain his personal exuberance or his political anxiety or whatever it may be that leads him to suggest that the policy of great nations is the personal expression of a pair of mortal men. Détente has to be more substantial than that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy Over One Hurdle

Premier Rumor's reconstituted center-left government decisively won its first vote of confidence Friday in the Chamber of Deputies for a stabilization program designed to cope with Italy's worst economic crisis since World War II. A comparable endorsement is expected from the Senate, probably this week; but the real test will then begin for Mr. Rumor's coalition and for the anti-inflation measures expected to soak up nearly \$5 billion of purchasing power this year.

Even while deputies debated the program that the premier warned would require "sacrifices by all Italians," official figures disclosed a balance-of-payments deficit running at \$1 billion a month and a foreign trade deficit of \$3 billion for the first quarter of 1974. The hope is that such grim statistics will inspire the coalition partners to the extra effort required to carry out their program.

The ability of the Christian Democrats

and the Socialists yet another time to hammer out an acceptable compromise is more significant than the contents of the economic package, important though these are. There is no palatable or safe alternative to the center-left formula under which Italy has been governed for all but one of the last 11 years. At the showdown the two biggest partners had the good sense to realize it.

Despite the inevitable compromises, the over-all program ought to impress the international lending agencies and Italy's allies as a serious effort to put the country's economic house in order so far as this lies within Italy's capacity. It thus should open the way for the further help from abroad that the Rumor government needs in order to cope with a crisis that, while not entirely of Italy's making, is also due in part to political drift and indecision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1899

PARIS—Captain Dreyfus, says the Figaro, should have arrived at Lorient during the night on board the Six and been taken at once by special train to Rennes. "We are informed," continues the Figaro, "that a terrible storm rendered the landing even more difficult and mysterious, as well as more dramatic. As the telegraph office at Lorient closes at 9 p.m. no further details are available at the moment, but it is known that endless precautions were taken."

Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1924

WASHINGTON—Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, Mr. Edward L. Doheny Jr., and his son Edward L. Doheny Jr. were indicted by a District of Columbia grand jury yesterday for their roles in the "Teapot Dome" scandal. The four indictments charge the men with a conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Government in California and in Wyoming.



'Remember the Good Old Days When We Only Worried About Russia Getting One?'

The Mood in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The capital is jittering along these days in an atmosphere of fatigue, restlessness, frustration and recrimination. It is not composing its differences but polarizing its politics and skirmishing ineffectively on a dozen fronts at the same time.

The main thing is that it is not getting on with its work. The second quarter of the year economically was better than the first quarter's oil-shock slump, but the inflation is almost eliminating growth, keeping unemployment at unacceptable levels, distorting business decisions, eroding our balance-of-payments position, penalizing the old, the poor, and the middle class, and threatening the confidence and social cohesion of the nation.

A few months ago, the reforming impulse was strong in Washington. The evidence for impeachment of the President, the drastic changes in the financing of political campaigns, for emergency measures to deal with the shortage of housing, jobs and credit, was very strong. But lately the momentum has been lost in the endless tangles of Watergate and the President's dramatic journeys overseas.

For the moment, the White House has the initiative. The President is in the Soviet Union and on the television. His attorney is defending him before the House Judiciary Committee, and his staff is mounting a campaign to discredit the Democrats and portray them as a vindictive hanging jury determined to "destroy" the President.

Reckless Strategy

This is a bold and even reckless strategy. Ken Clawson, the White House communications chief, attacks Chairman Rodino of the Judiciary Committee so savagely that even the President's lawyer goes to Rodino's defense. But meanwhile, Dean Burch, the latest political relations recruit in the White House, not only attacks the Judiciary Committee majority as a "partisan lynch mob," but suggests that the Democrats "hierarchy"—meaning speaker Carl Albert and majority leader Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts—are

leading this conspiracy to "get the President."

This would be funny if it were not so tragic. In partisan terms, the Democrats have everything to gain by keeping the President in office through the 1976 election. They ran against Hoover and the Depression for 40 years, with considerable success. Their chances of running against Nixon and Watergate in '76 and thereafter may be their only hope of regaining power, considering their own divisions and confusions, but they have nothing to gain politically by getting rid of Nixon.

In fact, they are deeply worried about having to run against President Ford, with Elliot Richardson or Sen. Edward Brooke, both of Massachusetts, as his vice-president.

Struggles

These tactical struggles, and propaganda battles, however, are dominating the mind of the capital, dominating the news, and diverting attention from the problems of inflation, prices, jobs, interest rates, housing and all the other internal questions.

Both sides in the impeachment inquiry agree on this point, but reach different conclusions. The President's men say, "Get off our back," and he will deal with them. The President's opponents say he has lost the confidence of the country and will never be able to deal with them. Therefore, he should resign or be impeached and convicted so that we can get on with the nation's business.

Along these lines, the argument goes on and the capital is sad and depressed. Anybody who thinks that the President's supporters or even his opponents are finding any satisfaction in this tragic struggle doesn't know the mood or mind of this city.

It feels confused and trapped, stifled by the evidence for impeachment that is frightened by the consequences of conviction; worried about supporting the President, and thus tolerating the atmosphere and crimes of his administration.

In this situation, the courts are the consolation and hope of Washington these days. They have their rules and their principles, and they are moving in their steady way through the

evidence, back to the Constitution. Here, the capital seems to feel, there is still the long line of tradition and law, unimpaired by political tactics, newspaper leaks, or propaganda tricks.

The unity of the nation, the problems of Watergate, impeachment, inflation, jobs, unemployment, and particularly trust in the American system of government is probably not going to be settled by the struggling and confused men in the White House, the Congress and the press, but in the end by the courts.

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St. Clair: Polarize and Conquer

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The essential to President Nixon's defense of the present partisan split within the House Judiciary Committee is that the split is not a partisan split, but a split between the House and the Senate, and since then have pushed hard to mobilize those Republicans behind St. Clair's procedural demands.

St. Clair, engaging and quick-witted, is a superb trial lawyer. But his two-day presentation of evidence was generally unconvincing. "I'd call it just so-so," a fence-sitting Republican member told us. "He and others who really have not made up their minds on impeachment agreed that St. Clair failed to adequately refute accusations that President Nixon authorized hush-money payments to Howard Hunt."

But while St. Clair's substantive presentation fell flat, he and the President's staunchest allies on the committee did succeed last week in polarizing the committee along partisan lines as never before. The polarization will continue for the time being. Just as the Democratic majority last week restricted St. Clair's witness list, it is expected in another party-line vote today to reject opening his examination of witnesses to public view.

Impeachment, then, may boil down to this: Will the genuine anger of Republicans against chairman Peter Rodino Jr. and his Democratic majority obscure their serious consideration of Mr. Nixon's guilt or innocence?

Small Fraction

Just a small fraction of the 28 committee members are affected. Six or possibly seven of the committee's 17 Republicans are genuinely undecided, with the possibility that they might end up voting for impeachment. Whether they do or not might well determine the outcome on the House floor.

Consequently, White House strategy for months has been to

Assessing Nuclear Diffusion What's in the Thunder

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Much ill-informed and alarmist speculation has been touched off by the U.S. decision to sell nuclear power reactors to Egypt and Israel. This prompted talk of spreading the risk of atomic war in a notoriously dangerous area. The idea is ridiculous. A far greater shock to the world's uneasy nuclear stability was caused by India's explosion of a warhead in May, a fact that has already, in all likelihood, touched off an atomic weapons problem in South America.

The most immediate result of the Indian test was an Argentine initiative which has now resulted in a bilateral accord between New Delhi and Buenos Aires committing them to exchange nuclear information. This was evidently inspired by Gen. Peron's admiration for Mrs. Gandhi's military accomplishments. Should Argentina equal the Latin American balance will change. Moreover, there has been conjecture that similar repercussions may ultimately be seen in Iran. Mrs. Gandhi visited Tehran recently and now France is selling the Shah five large power reactors. While these are not subject to safeguards like those America supplies, does France never signed the nonproliferation treaty? It is very difficult to divert power reactors for military uses. The United States is also selling Iran two reactors under strict safeguards.

India's explosion did not represent a breakthrough. Its scientific community had ample knowledge for some time of the technology (1964) than any other foreigners save British (1966) have participated in research programs of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

All Mrs. Gandhi had to do was make a policy decision to go ahead—which she did in 1970. Then her scientists manufactured a warhead from plutonium recovered by a Canadian-supplied reactor, not covered by adequate safeguards.

The situation in the Middle East is more complex. To begin with, it is a certainty that Israel (despite denials) already possesses a small stockpile of nuclear weapons. These come from plutonium made in a research reactor supplied by France at Oranienstein, Germany. French technicians gave Israel a start in nuclear science when their countrymen enjoyed better relations.

Safeguards

Israel also has another smaller reactor, at Dimona, in the Negev. The A.E.C. provided, by the United States, for its part, Egypt possesses an even tinier research reactor at Inchas, Gubel, Cairo, supplied by Russia. It is only one thirtieth as powerful as Dimona.

But the U.S. and Soviet reactors are covered by safeguards since both signatories of the nonproliferation treaty and bound by International Atomic Energy Agency restrictions. It is important to stress this. Research reactors can, if not carefully controlled, provide plutonium may be turned into weapons. It is infinitely harder to do with power reactors.

While in theory strict safeguards would prevent Israel from misusing search reactors made in the past by the U.S. and Russia, this did not stop the French-originated reactor in Dimona. France is not, as stated a spokesman for the nonproliferation treaty, does not demand its safeguards.

The power reactors Washington plans to sell in the Middle East are virtually impossible to divert to plutonium production. Moreover, the United States has just decided to write even stronger safeguards into contracts. "They are the guarantee to block the 'loophole' that may theoretically exist."

Question Marks

For these reasons it would be silly to try and isolate either Israel or Egypt from nuclear progress. Israel has already sent 50 of its technicians to do research here under the A.E.C. Egypt 108. They have made considerable advances and hope to benefit from Eisenhower's 20-year-old Atoms for Peace program.

Israel is particularly interested in power for dealing with Egypt especially hopes to develop a link between its Gattara Dam project and the additional power for both energy and irrigation purposes. But the Indian test seems to have no such benevolent purpose. Nor is it easy to explain the new Argentine link in such terms. And Iranian-French plans present question marks.

Meanwhile, the superpower nuclear balance remains, overshadowing all else. The wary U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. continue to edge toward a balance of mutual "sufficiency." The Russians, as usual, having completed a ritual series of new weapons tests, now urgently propose new limitations to keep the Americans from following suit.

Yet misjudgments here present potential dangers so inconceivable that everyone involved, knowledgeable that fact and making heroic efforts to manage the problem, flinches at the thought of the nuclear club set in motion, fresh conjectures, none of them pleasant to contemplate, and extending from the River Plate to the Persian Gulf.

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Letters

Guardia Civil

In reference to the Tom Wicker article (NYT, June 14), entitled "Opening Door in Spain" which begins, "Spain's feared state police, the Guardia Civil," do you know that the Guardia Civil, which was inaccurately translated as "state police" are not a police force at all, nor are they particularly feared in this country. Instead the Guardia Civil is a special force which was created during the middle of the last century in order to protect travelers and people in rural areas against the bandits who at that time inhabited the mountainous and less populated areas of Spain. Today the same Guardia Civil guard and protect tourists as well as people in the more rural areas against crime and are available to them in case of accident. The only Spaniards who might fear them are criminals who are wanted by the police. The Guardia Civil has no paramilitary mission, and functions only as an auxiliary

para-military force, whose duties often include fighting forest fires, etc.

At the end of the article Mr. Wicker writes, "But if the regime even cracks open that door, can it then hold it firmly against the pent-up political forces of 34 years ago?" I cannot refrain from remarking that anyone who knew Spain 30 years ago and sees it today will never doubt that those doors have been opening slowly, but effectively, for the benefit of all classes of society.

I suggest that on his next visit Mr. Wicker should spend a little more time in Spain, so that he can then write a less biased report. Although this country may not seem perfect, it is nevertheless one of the most peaceful and prosperous nations of Europe, striving for improved social conditions, as well as a more general prosperity. But all this, perhaps, does not make for as good a newspaper story.

ALINE GRIFFITH ROMANONES
Madrid.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Obituaries

Vannevar Bush, Organized U.S. Atomic Bomb Project

BELMONT, Mass., June 30 (UPI)—Vannevar Bush, 86, the engineer who marshalled American technology for World War II, died Friday.

A master craftsman at steering around obstacles, whether they were technical or political or both, Bush was the paradigm of the engineer—a man who got things done.

It was this skill, along with a hard-boiled Yankee shrewdness and driving energy, that he brought to the task of mobilizing American scientists and engineers for World War II. He directed the work of 30,000 men throughout the country and had overall responsibility for developing such sophisticated new weapons as the atomic bomb, the proximity fuse, the control mechanisms, amphibious vehicles, and ultimately the atomic bomb.

Van Bush, as he was almost universally called—“presumably because they cannot pronounce my full name,” he once said—was the man who persuaded President Franklin Roosevelt of the need for harnessing technology for war, who shepherded the complex atomic bomb project to fruition, who explained the technical details of the bomb and outlined its awesome powers to President Harry Truman soon after Roosevelt's death, and who proposed formation of the National Science Foundation after the war.

In 1919, after becoming an associate professor of electrical power transmission, he proved adept at innovation, which made him a leading figure in the fast-developing power field, and at entrepreneurship, which made him a wealthy man.

One of his most important developments was an analytical machine to predict the performance of electrical circuits, a device that saved hundreds of hours in calculation.

Child Dies in Fall At St. Peter's

ROME, June 30 (UPI)—A 4-year-old girl fell to her death from the dome of St. Peter's Basilica yesterday. Pope Paul VI later visited the chapel where the child was lying in state, and a rosary around her fingers and comforted her parents, who had come to Rome as members of a pilgrims' group from Aquila, in southern Italy.

The girl, who was named Lucia, fell during a visit to the cupola of St. Peter's, but suddenly lost herself from the top of the dome, fell to the ground of the platform circling the lantern that crowns the dome, slipped through the protective railing and plunged 150 feet.

The Pontiff, who seemed close to tears, asked the young parents to spend the night in the Vatican as his guests.

U.S. Aide Voices Hope On Talks in Panama

PANAMA CITY, June 30 (UPI)—Special U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said here today that Washington hopes to negotiate a new Panama Canal treaty by the end of the year.

But he added that there is no deadline for reaching agreement on the canal zone, over which Panama is seeking full sovereignty. Mr. Bunker was commenting after three days of talks with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack, with whom he is to meet again in mid-July to resume negotiations.

Wilson Urges United Stand On Oil Issue

Asks Nations to Shun Defiance as Key Tool

CHISQUEBRE, England, June 30 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today appealed to other nations to avoid taking selfish individual action to meet large increases in their oil bills.

“That is a sure way to disaster,” government officials said. Mr. Wilson told a conference of leaders of 24 Social Democratic and Labor parties.

“Such individual action could only result in all ending up as beggars,” Mr. Wilson was quoted as saying.

Officials reported he urged other nations to avoid defiance, which could lead to mass unemployment.

They quoted him as saying that his minority Labor government has no intention of adopting such policies.

They said Mr. Wilson urged joint action by all oil-importing countries to deal with the world petroleum problem.

The prime minister spoke at the annual conference of the Socialist International, a meeting of leaders of Social Democratic and Labor parties in most West European and some other countries.

They met under Mr. Wilson's chairmanship at Chisquesbre, his official country residence here, 40 miles northwest of London.

The Socialist leaders discussed ways of developing a common policy on East-West relations, Europe, the developing world and international economic problems.

Nine prime ministers or premiers and one president were among the participants.

With Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin among those attending, the government imposed some of the stiffest security measures in years. A thousand troops, with tanks and armored cars, were stationed at London's Heathrow Airport to guard against the possibility of an attack by Palestinian guerrillas.

The airport alert was in effect from Wednesday until the last of the political leaders arrived Saturday. At Chisquesbre, armed police today cordoned off all approaches and patrolled neighboring fields and woods.

Among those attending today were Australian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, Netherlands Premier Joop den Uyl, Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, French Socialist party leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Fournier, and Senegalese Prime Minister, Sir Senghor.

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COLOMBIAN LANDSLIDE—Police rush victims in helicopter for evacuation in hospital.

Report on Fertilizer Scandal Attacks Saigon Aides, Officers

By George McArthur

SAIGON, June 30.—A South Vietnamese Senate committee has released a report attacking army officers and government officials for corruption in a fertilizer scandal that put millions of dollars into the pockets of profiteers.

The committee recommended that 10 military province chiefs and mayors be charged, that every ranking official of the Trade and Industry Ministry be removed and that the investigation be continued. The committee earlier had accused nine National Assembly deputies and 60 businessmen.

The report of some 1,000 pages of text and documents was the most detailed study of its kind ever made by a South Vietnamese legislative body. It was the center of controversy for two months while hearings were conducted. President Nguyen Van Thieu gave the Senate investigation his backing.

The affair became a case study of official corruption and private profiteering. The rice farmer paid the bill. The profit went to officials, hoarders and, in some cases, to religious leaders.

Report Adopted

Although a few diehard opposition senators branded the report a whitewash, it was accepted by a vote of 39 to 3 in a final session Friday before a three-month Senate recess.

Sen. Tran Trung Dung, an old-line Roman Catholic politician and government supporter who chaired the committee, was simultaneously being attacked for dodging taxes, a charge he denied. Another member of the committee bowed out when it was disclosed that he had been involved in fertilizer sales.

Such charges bolstered the belief that the committee was selective in its condemnation. While it singled out 60 businessmen by name, it failed to follow up in a sensitive case involving a merchant related to the wife of President Thieu.

The concern of the report was \$120 million in fertilizer imported last year, financed by the United States. This fertilizer was to be resold through authorized wholesalers and retailers to farmers at low, subsidized prices. The committee study indicated, however, that up to 70 percent of the fertilizer got into outside hands at one time and was hoarded for sale.

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Slide Deaths In Colombia Placed at 250

BOGOTA, June 30 (AP).—The earth began to rumble like when thousands of horses gallop on the range. I felt myself sink up to my waist. Something hit me on the head and I lost consciousness.

That was all Mauricio Porran, a Colombian peasant, remembered of a landslide in the Andes Friday that authorities believe killed more than 250 persons.

Gen. Jose Jaime Rodriguez, Colombia's civil defense director, said that 29 bodies had been recovered and 100 persons hospitalized. “We'll never know exactly the number of victims of this national tragedy,” Gen. Rodriguez said. “If the information we possess is correct, he said, the death toll is more than 250.”

Rescue workers were digging for bodies under the threat of more slides. Gen. Rodriguez said the avalanche, which occurred 95 miles east of Bogota on the road to Villavieja, buried more than 20 vehicles, including six loaded buses.

Witnesses said the landslide covered more than 800 yards of the highway, pushing around tractors and other heavy equipment like toys. It pitched many vehicles into a ravine known as Quebrada Blanca (White Gully) and posed a threat of floods by damming a river at the bottom of the ravine.

Oliverio Ladino, a 17-year-old ranch hand, said the rocks began to fall as he waited to pass through the stretch of highway, where seven smaller landslides had occurred in a week. Sections of the road had been dynamited in recent days to lessen the danger of avalanches.

To Become Figurehead

Indians Give King of Sikkim Ultimatum to Shed Power

NEW DELHI, June 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has given the king of Sikkim a virtual ultimatum to shed his absolute authority over his Himalayan country and become a constitutional figurehead, Indian Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

Mrs. Gandhi gave the advice to Chogyal (King) Palden Thondup Namgyal earlier this week when he arrived in New Delhi to discuss the situation in his troubled kingdom.

Shortly after the meeting, the chogyal received a cable from the majority, pro-India Sikkim Congress party giving him a 48-hour ultimatum to consent to two measures the party passed May 20, stripping him of absolute powers and urging Sikkimese participation in Indian political institutions.

Consent Withheld

The chogyal has withheld consent to the measures on the grounds that they would destroy Sikkim's independent personality.

According to New Delhi officials, the Sikkimese National Assembly passed the ultimatum resolution yesterday at an emergency session.

Foreign Ministry spokesman A.N. Hakkar said the chogyal at his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi asked for further discussion on the implications of the new Sikkimese constitution passed by the National Assembly.

Mrs. Gandhi apparently rejected the request.

The chogyal has withheld consent to the constitution, which was drafted by an Indian expert,

pending his consultations with Mrs. Gandhi and other Indian officials.

Indian officials said that, if the chogyal refuses consent to the constitution, the Indian government will enforce it, bypassing the authority of the king.

They said, “It will be then left to the chogyal to abdicate or not.”

Sikkim has been an Indian protectorate since the early 1950s, with India conducting foreign affairs, foreign trade, finances, defense and communications.

Iran Confirms Options But Not Concorde Orders

TEHRAN, June 30 (Reuters).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran returned home aboard the supersonic Concorde yesterday amid French optimism that Iran will eventually buy the Anglo-French plane.

During his six-day visit, the Shah discussed the project with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and confirmed that Iran maintained its options to buy three Concorde.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac Friday said to journalists at a reception in his official residence that the Shah had “ordered” three Concorde. A spokesman at the prime minister's office clarified Mr. Chirac's statement by saying he meant that the Shah had only re-emphasized the maintenance of Iran's options.

But French officials expressed optimism over the Shah's commitment, noting that there would be little point in placing firm orders now because the planes would not be available for two years.

So far Concorde has received nine definite orders, all from Britain and France. British Airways will buy five and Air France four. The airliner is due to go into commercial service in the spring of 1976.

British Poll Gives Labor 11.1% Lead

LONDON, June 30 (Reuters).—The Labor party has increased its margin over the Conservatives to 11.1 percent, according to a public opinion poll published today.

The London Daily Mail, quoting a National Opinion Poll survey, said Labor's popular support stood at 47.6 percent, compared to the opposition Conservative party's 36.5. In the Feb. 28 general election Labor had 39 percent and the Conservatives 38.8 percent.

The Liberal party, which has 14 members in the House of Commons, continues to lose support according to the poll. Latest figures are 13.3 percent for the Liberals compared to 19.5 in the general election.



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Bhutto's Mission to Bangladesh Fails on Assets, Bihari Issues

DACCA, June 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto returned to Pakistan Sunday, his three-day mission of reconciliation with Bangladesh apparently having failed to yield results.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hussain of Bangladesh said there was no common ground to resolve issues that hindered normal re-

lations. These concern the transfer of assets claimed by Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, and the repatriation of non-Bangali Muslims, known as Biharis, who want to go to Pakistan.

“We are disappointed that a great opportunity has been missed in taking a giant step forward in reconciliation,” Mr. Hus-

sain said. “We found a total lack of response to the problems that are basic.”

Mr. Bhutto and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman met only twice for formal talks during the three days. Lower-ranking officials brushed out the issues. But yesterday's meeting went beyond the scheduled time.

Mr. Bhutto's departure was delayed an hour, apparently while last-minute efforts were made to reach a face-saving agreement.

He said earlier that his trip marked the “first encounter” between the two countries since the 1971 war waged by former Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan against Bangladesh, which had seceded. Mr. Bhutto described the conflict as “a very big upheaval.”

“It would be idealistic to expect all problems can be resolved in one go,” he said. “There are complicated problems and there are legal, economic and political aspects.”

Pakistani officials said they had offered to appoint a committee to examine details of the assets issue and consider the question of those Biharis still in Bangladesh. Pakistan has already taken 110,000, but Bangladesh wants 400,000 more repatriated.

On the assets question, Mr. Hussain said Bangladesh had asked only an agreement “in principle” to transfer the money and property that belonged to Bangladesh but which had been in the “unreserved enjoyment” of Pakistan for the last 2 1/2 years.

He said Bangladesh had asked for transfer of “quantifiable assets” within two months and the rest after assessment by a joint committee in six months. The quantifiable assets, he said, were very modest compared to total assets.

A brief joint communiqué issued later last night said Sheikh Mujib had accepted an invitation from Mr. Bhutto to visit Pakistan. Mr. Hussain said the visit would take place at “an appropriate time.”



PAYING HIS RESPECTS: Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto stands at attention at left at ceremony at Bangladesh Martyrs Memorial during his visit to Dacca.

Detente Spurs Soviet Curiosity About U.S. Life

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW (UPI)—The questions follow one upon another with some relentless repetition: How much money does the average American worker earn? How many hours does he labor to buy a pair of shoes? Can he own a car? How big an apartment does he have? How much must he pay for rent?

For the Soviet people, Moscow's much-heralded accommodation with Washington has only intensified an abiding curiosity about America. The United States has long been the yardstick by which most Russians officially as well as privately, measure the material well-being of their lives and of the Soviet Union.

Detente, which glowed after President Nixon's visit in 1972, has made it respectable for Russians to express their lively interest in America more openly. It has also brought a distinct minority of the young, the better educated and the more influential an opportunity for greater access to information about the United States.

But Mr. Nixon's return to Moscow two years later, a realistic comprehension of America and its people is still generally beyond the reach of the average Soviet citizen.

A Bleak View

The official press continues to paint American life in the bleakest and most unflattering hues. Any potentially beneficial flow of information from the West is severely circumscribed, if not barred.

As a result, most Russians still retain a lingering feeling of ambivalence toward the United States.

In this respect, one of detente's most conspicuous dividends came last September with an end of the Soviet jamming of the Voice of America, which has a listening audience here that can only be estimated in tens of millions. Tuning in nightly is no longer the futile exercise that it used to be, and people sometimes talk about it openly.

Increasing cultural and educational exchanges as well as the growing number of American tourists—more than 91,000 last year—have permitted more face-to-face contact, however carefully controlled, although in the Soviet hinterlands the American visitor is still regarded as a curiosity.

The questions Americans hear the most often are the bread-and-butter ones. How many hours of housework does an American housewife do? Why does a college education cost so much? How do young people in America spend their time?

No Overall Picture

Some Russians have acquired impressive expertise about specific slices of American life, ranging from its architecture, to its rock music. But with the limited facts available, they find it difficult to grasp the overall texture of American life.

Unemployment and health insurance, mortgages, car payments, scholarship and even the quality and variety of consumer goods are concepts that leave them confused over, even openly skeptical.

The depth of knowledge about America seems to diminish among the older and less educated, just as it fades away outside the tourist and port cities into the broad expanses of the Soviet Union itself.

Soviet diplomats, trade officials, journalists and other guides have been encouraged in contacts with Americans to develop a level of sophistication about the United States. But the man on the street must piece together his own image as best he can.

Unless he listens to the Voice of America, he is dependent upon the interpretation of the Soviet press. No American newspapers are sold in the Soviet Union except the Daily World, voice of the American Communist party.

Short Supply

No American magazines are allowed, except the glossy Russian-language monthly *Amerika* published by the United States Information Agency, which by agreement can print nothing that would offend the Soviet leadership. Its limited circulation is set at 62,000 copies and is linked to the reciprocal Soviet distribution in the United States of the magazine *Soviet Life*.

Even so, lines form outside kiosks here the day that the slick, colorful issues go on sale. New copies have fetched up to six times the 50-kopek newsstand price. Soviet authorities usually turn back 500 to 1,500 copies of each issue, not admitting that demand far exceeds supply.

Only American films with negative or anti-capitalist messages—or occasionally a film like "The Sound of Music"—get selected for showing. Russians flock to them.

With the same enthusiasm, they snap up translations of ideologi-

Naive Questions

Some basic questions reflect an ingenuous simplicity. "I've heard that in America the buildings are so high that some people who live in them never see the sun," remarked a young man in a middle-aged woman in Yerevan a month ago. In the ancient central Asian city of Samarkand, an elderly chest maker inquired: "How far is the United States? In which direction? What time is it there?"

Sometimes the questioners grope in search of something to shape. For instance, Russians usually seem delighted to hear about "moonshine" whiskey in the United States, because they have their own counterpart, known as "samogon."

Foreign radio reports of the American youth culture particularly fascinate Soviet young people. American jeans have become status symbols and rock music acquired from tourists or friends abroad circulates for toping among youth circles.

"How can there be a line in a store?" scoffed an educated Moscow woman. "It's impossible."

Others found it as hard to believe that a new car could be purchased from the showroom floor or that a military draft no longer existed.

No Internal Papers?

The idea of unrestricted movement in the United States has also baffled some Russians who have never questioned carrying their internal passports. "But if you don't have an internal passport, how do you identify yourself?" a woman asked.

The Soviet press has been particularly successful at driving home the image of Americans vulnerable to every malicious vagary of the capitalist West. "Is it safe to go to America with all the shootings and the fires in the streets?" a medical student asked. "America, I hear that it's a good place to live—if you have money," laughed a teenage girl working at a steel mill in Zaporozhe.

The United States is no longer portrayed as a warmonger poised to unleash some terrible surprise attack upon the Soviet people, and the American people themselves are credited for having good intentions. Mutual cooperation, from space exploration to trade and medical research, is receiving greater press play.

But the ideological battle persists, although it is waged on a narrower front.

Before President Nixon's visit began, the official press agency Tass reported that "millions of American citizens are under constant surveillance by various government agencies" (the "millions" of so-called prosperous Americans continue to suffer from malnutrition and even outright hunger) and that "political trials of dissidents on faked-up political charges take place."

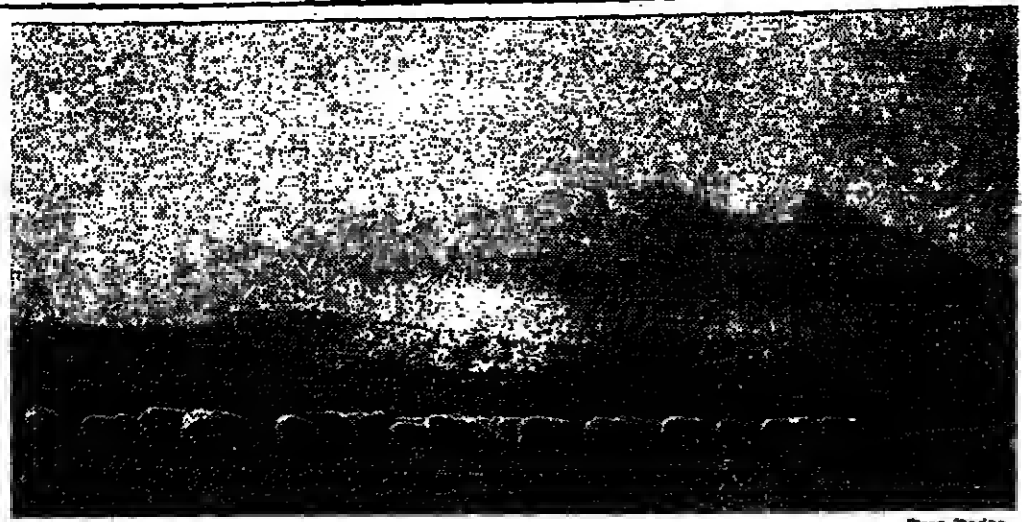
Melding American press reports with innuendo, Tass went on to tell of American poverty, inequality, racism, strikes, inflation and falling educational standards. Tass has particularly favored reports on the repression of blacks and Indians, whom it referred to at least once as "coloreds" and "aborigines."

Still, the United States retains a capacity to fascinate. "We learn to read between the lines," a Moscow youth insisted. Earlier this year, one of the more popular shows on Soviet television was a relatively objective three-part documentary on California, Washington and New York city by a commentator, Valentin Zorin.

In the mind of the average Russian, the United States remains a somewhat hazy contradiction. He perceives it as his country's chief rival in the world arena, as a capitalist bastion tainted by racism at home and aggression abroad in Vietnam. But at the same time, he also admires the United States for its material abundance, its stunning technology and its free and vibrant life.

A 16-year-old boy on a collective farm in Soviet central Asia recently expressed the ambivalence.

"I read in school that America is the main capitalist country," he said, and paused. Then he said, "But it's a good country, and I know there will be an Apollo-Soyuz space flight."



Islam Still Shapes Lives Of Yugoslavia's Albanians

By Dusko Doder

PEC, Yugoslavia (WP)—Early summer is a lovely season in this remote corner of the Balkans, with its fields along the Tuzica River and, south of here, inaccessible mountains standing as a natural border between Yugoslavia and Albania.

A new asphalt road cutting through the mountainous terrain along the border creates a world of its own. It is an extension of modern Yugoslavia superimposed on this backward region.

The villages, with their houses made of mud bricks, give an impression of simplicity and gentle austerity. The men, wearing white skullcaps, are friendly, waving at each passing car. The women wear kerchiefs and long Turkish-style trousers.

Kosovo, as the region is called, is a pale, sober area quite unlike anything farther north or west. It is populated by more than a million Albanians, Yugoslavia's largest minority, who enjoy home rule and who in recent years have been accorded constitutional guarantees to develop their cultural and national life.

\$7,000 for a Wife

The Albanians, who are Moslems, have frequent blood feuds, and a promise given is regarded as near sacred. Their women are still in the harem phase, and a young man here must purchase his future wife from her family. The going price is about \$7,000, and nearly half of the amount, according to Belgrade newspapers, must be paid in gold.

Except for several Orthodox monasteries built in the 13th and 14th centuries and tucked away in the mountains, there is nothing here between the Middle Ages and modern Yugoslavia except the remnants of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, of which this area was a part for 500 years until the beginning of the century.

Despite 30 years of Communist rule, the Albanian minority tenaciously hangs on to tradition and the Islamic faith. Hence extraordinary sights along the route from Ivanograd to Pec: a big brown bear led on a chain through a village by an elderly man; a man riding a horse across the lonely landscape while his woman follows on foot about five steps behind.

The Bride Fleed

There has been much talk about the practice of buying brides, and the village of Cergana, near Gostivar, has achieved some notoriety in this respect.

The talk in Cergana centers on a young woman who was bought by a man from the nearby village of Fovina, but who, after the wedding, fled from her husband to a young man whom she loved.

Another topic of conversation is Kadri Biljajli, 23, who recently got engaged to a 15-year-

old girl after giving a \$3,000 down payment to her father. The villagers are wondering whether Kadri will be able to save another \$3,000 plus roughly \$2,700 in gold he must deliver to his prospective father-in-law before the end of the year. If he fails to meet the obligation, village conventional wisdom holds, he may lose not only the girl but also the down payment.

"The list of those who are working hard to purchase girls is very long," says Nevzat Biljajli, 29. "We have this case for example: Djemal Ejupi, son of Imam, married a girl but she fled from him. Now the poor man is working hard and saving money to buy another wife. I wrote a letter to Comrade Tito about it."

His letter to President Tito, which received some publicity in the press, was forwarded to local authorities, and they concluded that the custom is "a serious social problem which has deep roots" and that it "cannot be resolved by legal action."

"Although this type of sale is prohibited by law," a Gostivar official said in an interview, "the practice exists in our society, and we, to tell the truth, never regarded it as a separate problem."

But after Mr. Biljajli's letter, he said, "We will do everything possible" to stop the practice.

Devoted to Islam

The government regards the Albanian population's attachment to Islam as the primary source of trouble.

New mosques have sprung up in villages along the Albanian border in recent years, and officials say that organized religion seeks to encourage the traditional life style.

"Our children," Rahmi Mehmeti, a village schoolteacher, said, "get up every morning at four o'clock, and at five they are already at the religious school. They remain there until the regular school begins in the morning."

But there has been considerable progress since the end of World War II. The federal government has invested heavily in this most backward section of Yugoslavia, building roads, schools and factories. A university was established in Pristina, but it quickly became a hotbed of Albanian nationalism and a source of recurring problems.

The investments were outpaced by Kosovo's spectacular population increase. According to an official census, between 1961 and 1971 the region's population increased by 29 percent.

Despite rapid school construction, only 32 of each 100 persons between the ages of 15 and 19 can be placed in local high schools. Moreover, the average per capita income in Kosovo amounts to only 34 percent of the national average of \$510 a year.

"Our children," Rahmi Mehmeti, a village schoolteacher, said, "each spring young Albanians go north to other regions of Yugoslavia or to Western Europe, looking for work. According to official figures, each year 17,000 persons join Kosovo's labor force, but there are only 6,000 new jobs available for them."



Traditional Latin Havens for Political Refugees Get Tougher

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES (UPI)—Political refugees are having trouble finding havens in Latin America that afford them the economic stability and security to remake their lives and carry on their struggles against regimes at home.

The entrenchment of strongly anti-leftist, authoritarian governments in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay has placed increasing pressure on other Latin American nations to curtail the traditional rights of political asylum in the interest of maintaining smooth relations.

"There were always two sides to the coin in Latin American politics," said Enrique Oteiza, an Argentine member of the Latin American Social Science Council,

Exodus of Chileans

A large-scale exodus of Chileans following the military coup in September against the Marxist government of President Salva-

dor Allende—their number has already reached more than 40,000—has dramatized the plight of Latin American exiles generally.

Peru received more than 3,000 Chileans, but the leftist military government there has generally refused permanent visas and has sharply curtailed extensions of 90-day residence permits.

According to diplomatic sources, the Lima government does not appear eager to become a mecca for dissidents from the rightist regimes in Brazil, Bolivia and Chile, which border Peru and view it with suspicion.

Mexico, whose President, Luis Echeverria, was a strong supporter of Mr. Allende, accepted more than 800 Chileans in the weeks after the coup. The initial refugees were given living expenses and lodging until they could find work and they were not forbidden to participate in

political activities related to Chile.

Since January, however, Mexico has closed its doors to most new Chilean exiles. Chileans stranded in third countries are rarely granted visas.

Compared to Moscow

The Good Life in Warsaw

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW.—When the Bolshoi Opera performs Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," the scene shifts dramatically between Moscow and Warsaw.

Old Russia and its court are shown as dark and gloomy, suspicious and poor while Warsaw is shown to be bright and gay; the men and women well dressed and dancing in a garden under a warm sun.

A traveler from Moscow to Warsaw today finds similar distinct differences between the two countries despite their old cultural associations and joint commitment to Marxism-Leninism.

Along the streets of central Warsaw there are signs of the Moscow-type political banners urging people on to the future victory of Communism. Individual merchants and artists compete alongside state stores, churches flourish, stores are filled with better merchandise and more food, cultural life is freer and more exciting, and people tell jokes about themselves and their neighbors.

As the old Russian emars who ruled Poland found, as Hitler found and as the Polish Communist party has found, nationalism, reinforced by devotion to the Roman Catholic Church is the dynamism that drives the country.

'Least Ideological'

"We are convinced that Poland is the least ideological of all the Eastern socialist-bloc countries," a Western diplomat said. "People live pretty well here, all over the country."

One of the most conspicuous symbols of the Poles' better life is the food stores, which have been selling leaf lettuce, asparagus and other fresh vegetables, Greek orange juice, English cookies and chocolate, Swiss instant coffee and Spanish or Austrian wines.

"They have a shortage of vegetables in Russia, don't they?" a Pole asked. "It is very amusing to us to see high-ranking Russian officials going home carrying sacks of potatoes."

Many of the fresh vegetables sold in all Warsaw shops are sent only occasionally in the expensive Moscow markets where collective farmers sell their own produce.

Most of the imported goods sold in Warsaw are sold in Moscow only in the hard-currency shops reserved for foreigners and a few privileged Russians.

Eighty-five percent of the farmland in Poland is still privately owned. Only in western Poland, where territory once in Germany was taken over in the postwar border settlement, has the government established state farms.

The most popular bakery in Warsaw is privately owned, and dozens of small dress and hat shops and studios where artisans produce prints, metal and glass work.

While the Poles complain that their electrical appliances are not as good as those made in West Germany, their fabrics, clothing, shoes and cosmetics are well made and very popular in the Soviet Union when they can be purchased.

Western Cosmetics

A Pole said it was a joke on the Russians to send them Polish cosmetics while Polish women were able to buy such Western brands as Max Factor, Revlon and Yardley in their own stores.

Polish women are also far ahead of Russian women in fashion. The street scene in Warsaw is decorated with pretty girls in platform shoes and long skirts while their neighbors to the east are just into the early pants suit and mini-skirt era.

The Warsaw streets are also marked by the appearance of nuns and priests and stores selling Bibles and other religious goods which have long been banned from public display in the Soviet Union.

While the church under the strong direction of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski is so active it can export young priests to other Catholic countries, the clergy are also under the watchful eye of an attempt of the Communist party to restrict its traditional scope of activities.

"The party some time ago made a decision to live with the

church," a Western diplomat observed. "It is hard to separate the religious feeling from the feeling of nationalism."

"The churches are filled for every service and the religious holidays are really national festivals."

The narrow stone streets of the oldest Warsaw neighborhood have been rebuilt along with their ancient homes and shops which were completely smashed during the war. Although experts recommended building an entirely new city at another site along the Vistula River, the Poles chose to raise their old city anew on its original foundations.

The result is one of the most handsome restorations in Europe, made more charming by the profusion of small shops, cafes and restaurants. The final work is under way to rebuild the former Royal Palace on the river bank at the entrance to the old city.

"The old regime did not want to rebuild the palace," a Pole explained, "but the people wanted it and the new bosses said OK."

The only change they have made is to call it the Warsaw Palace instead of the Royal Palace."

Rock Music

This relaxed official attitude also permits the Poles to see more Western films than the Russians and to listen to rock music on their radios, which Russians can only hear illicitly.

Although only a relative handful of Jews remain in Warsaw, they have a functioning theater, another element of cultural life missing from Moscow despite its big Jewish population.

Modern Poland, which has given up traditional territory in the east to the Soviet Union, while gaining land to the west, is more Polish than the prewar country. Experts estimate that the population is 98 percent of Polish nationality and 90 percent Catholic, whereas before the war 90 percent of the people were of other nationalities and 45 percent non-Catholics.

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SALT and Watergate —A Problem of Trust

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The failure of the Nixon administration to trust its senior officials in carrying out the normal functions of government was a major reason for the resignation of Paul Nitze from the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

It is this same lack of trust, Mr. Nitze believes, that created the atmosphere that led to Watergate. In an interview, Mr. Nitze said he resigned because he also did not want to be a part of a government in which an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms that might be concluded at the current Moscow summit meeting.

"You want to support what your senior officers have decided to do," he said. "I want to work with people I can support. . . . I don't know what they're going to propose (at the summit meeting). It isn't that I have any knowledge. . . . (But) I would have hated to be in a position in which I could not have honestly supported in Congress what came out."

Mr. Nitze, who resigned June 14, spoke haltingly, evidently trying to understate his remarks. Sitting at his desk at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies here, where he is head of the advisory council, Mr. Nitze was visibly uneasy about discussing his reasons for leaving the SALT delegation, where he had served since 1969.

Pentagon Papers

It is his view that subordinates have to know and understand what the top officials are doing if they are to work to support their efforts. But in the Nixon administration, Mr. Nitze said, "right from the very beginning there was not what I considered an adequate degree of trust."

The leaking of the Pentagon papers by Daniel Ellsberg, he said, "seemed to me to be totally improper, but the effect thereof was to increase the suspicion of people down the line. . . ."

He said, "The U.S. government is a great big organization. To operate effectively, . . . one of the things that is most important is the relationship between senior officials and their subordinates. The thing works best when . . . subordinates (are) fully informed on everything which is pertinent to the work they are doing. . . ."

Mr. Nitze said he resigned before the summit meeting rather than await its outcome because he had reservations about opposing an agreement once made.

"The very fact of an agreement having been entered into changes the position," Mr. Nitze said. "For Congress not to ratify an agreement, the President had entered into could have serious repercussions. . . . There could be a real question about whether it is wise for Congress not to ratify it or for somebody to oppose it."

Mr. Nitze would not say that the agreement would knowingly enter into an agreement merely to get a foreign-policy success to exhibit to his domestic critics. But he said, "The current situation makes it difficult to achieve an agreement. . . . The just difficulty under these circumstances is that."

He added, "I felt the difficulty in Washington stemming from the Watergate affair were not without significance."

Mr. Nitze is known to believe it would be preferable to go for a full agreement to limit offensive weapons, weapons that to accept defense proposals.

When Mr. Nitze tried to resign on May 29, he got no response. He then, as he put it, "ultimately ended his appointment."

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White Sox Rout Twins

Orta's 5 Hits Aid Kaat's 200th Victory

CHICAGO, June 30 (UPI)—Jorge Orta, collecting two singles, two doubles and a triple, today paved the way for southpaw Jim Kaat's 200th major league victory as the Chicago White Sox beat the Minnesota Twins, 8-3, in the first game of a double-header.

Orta, who has gone eight-for-eight in the last two games, contributed a double in the first inning as the White Sox scored five runs in that inning.

Bill Sharp's triple, a double by Orta, singles by Dick Allen and Carlos May, a double by Ken Henderson and a single by Tony Amos produced the five-run first inning.

Royals 3, A's 7

At Kansas City, pinch-hitter Buck Martinez hit a one-out single in the ninth inning, lifting the Royals to an 8-7 victory over Oakland. Consecutive singles by Amos Orta, Hal McRae and Fran Healy loaded the bases to start the ninth. Pinch-hitter Riddle Schenkelman walked off loser David Knowles, 2-3, for the win in the tying run.

After a forecast at home, Martinez delivered the game-winning hit, which went off Knowles' glove and went into centerfield.

Orleans 3, Yankees 6

At Baltimore, southpaw Mike Cuellar blanked the New York Yankees, 3-0, as Bobby Grich, Tommy Davis and Boog Powell knocked in the runs for the Orioles. Cuellar, 10-4, earned the 28th shutout of his career by stopping the Yankees on six hits. It was Cuellar's ninth complete game and third shutout this season as New York dropped its fourth straight game.

Indians 9, Red Sox 2

At Cleveland, George Hendrick drove in four runs and Steve Arlin tossed a six-hitter, pitching his first complete game in the American League, to spark the Indians to a 9-2 victory over Boston. Hendrick, who now has knocked in 15 runs and hit .418 in his last 12 games, capped a four-run second inning with a three-run homer and singled home another run in the sixth.

Leron Lee's run-scoring double in the second and John Lowen-

stein's solo homer in the fourth gave the Indians two more runs and a throwing error by Dick Mulholland in the eighth led to three unearned runs.

Arin, making his third start for the Indians since being acquired from San Diego on June 14, struck out five and walked none.

Brewers 4, Tigers 1, 3

At Detroit, Jim Northrup hit a two-run homer and Lerrin Lagrow struck out 10 batters to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory after Milwaukee's 3-2 win over the opener, 4-1, on Charlie Moore's two-run double in the sixth. Northrup's fourth homer of the season gave Detroit a 2-0 lead after Ben Oglive walked with two out in the first.

John Briggs extended his hitting streak to 11 games with a run-scoring single in the third but designated-hitter Gates Brown countered that with a run-scoring single in Detroit's third.

Woody Fryman carried a 6-0 lead into the sixth inning of the first game but lost it when he singled with one out to ignite a three-run rally.

Pirates 11, Phillies 6

At Pittsburgh, Ken Brett scored his 10th victory and Richie

Hebert hit his 11th homer and drove in three runs as the Pirates beat Philadelphia, 11-6, in the first game of a doubleheader for their 11th straight victory at home. Brett, who has lost four games, struck out seven and walked one while Steve Carlton 19-71 was tagged with the loss.

Brett, who has won eight of his last nine decisions, needed relief help in the ninth when the Phillies scored seven runs.

Dodgers 5, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Bill Buckner's two-run eighth-inning homer snapped a 3-3 tie and carried Los Angeles to its fifth straight victory, 5-3, over the Giants. The triumph, combined with Cincinnati's loss to Atlanta, widened the Dodgers lead in the National League West to 7 1/2 games.

Mike Marshall, appearing in Los Angeles' 11th straight game, pitched two shutout relief innings to preserve Andy Messersmith's eighth victory in 10 decisions. It was Marshall's 51st appearance of the season to his team's 76th game.

Braves 7, Reds 3

At Atlanta, Paul Casanova singled home Mike Lum with the go-ahead run in the fifth inning to lead the Braves to a 7-3 victory over Cincinnati. The Reds had built up a 3-0 lead off Carl Morton, 10-6, before Atlanta rallied.

With the score 3-2 in the fifth inning, Dusty Baker singled, went to second on an infield out, and scored on a single by Lum. Fred Norman wild pitched Lum to second and Casanova followed with his run-producing single.

Singles by Craig Robinson and

Morton scored Casanova. With reliever Tom Hall pitching, Ralph Garret walked to load the bases. Hall then walked Darrell Evans to force in a run.

Cards 5, Mets 2

At New York, Alan Foster limited the Mets to six hits in seven innings and helped his cause with three singles as St. Louis scored a 5-2 triumph in the opening game of a doubleheader. Foster needed relief help from Al Hrabosky in the eighth.

Expos 10, Cubs 2

At Montreal, little-used utility player Mike Jorgensen sparked a four-run first inning with a two-run homer to lead the Expos to a 10-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Ron Fairly's three-run homer highlighted a five-run eighth inning for the Expos. Fairly wound up with four RBIs in the game while Jorgensen had three hits and scored twice.

Marshall's 10th Straight Appearance Is Record

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (UPI)—Reliever Mike Marshall yesterday set a major league record by pitching in his 10th consecutive game as his Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Francisco Giants, 6-4.

Marshall, who now has appeared in 50 of the Dodgers' 75 games, pitched 2-2/3 innings after taking over from winning pitcher Doug Rader in the sixth.

Shortstop Bill Russell keyed a three-run fourth inning for the Dodgers with a bases-loaded



PAINFUL CRASH—Red Sox catcher Carlton Fisk falls back in pain after Indians' Leron Lee scores winning run in ninth inning. Fisk will be out two months with knee injury.

third hit, a run-producing single in the seventh inning, to give Cincinnati a 2-1 victory over the Braves.

Johnny Bench hit his 14th homer in the fourth inning, to give Cincinnati a 1-0 lead, but Atlanta tied the score in their half of the fourth on a double by Dusty Baker, a single by Mike Lum and an infield out by Dave Johnson.

Mets 4, Cards 6

At New York, left-hander Jon Matlack allowed only one hit—a third-inning single—by losing pitcher John Ciriello to hurl the Mets to a 4-0 victory over St. Louis. It was the second one-hitter of Matlack's career. He threw one against Houston last season.

Boosting his record to 6-5, Matlack struck out seven batters.

White Sox 4, Twins 3

At Chicago, Bill Sharpy's suicide squeeze bunt scored Carlos May to cap a two-run rally in the eighth inning and give the White Sox a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 3, Tigers 9

At Detroit, John Briggs, who has 17 hits in his last 34 at-bats, hit two home runs, one a three-

run shot, as Milwaukee blanked the Tigers, 9-0. Jim Colborn, the Brewers' 20-game winner last year, evened his record at 4-4 by restricting the Tigers to six singles to notch his first shutout of the season.

Royals 2, A's 9

At Kansas City, run-scoring singles by Hal McRae and George Brett propelled the Royals to a 2-0 victory over Oakland behind the five-hit pitching of Steve Busby. Busby, 10-7, who pitched a no-hitter against Milwaukee June 12, allowed only four singles and walked just one in besting Vida Blue, who gave up only four hits in dropping his eighth game in 15 decisions.

A crowd of 30,474 attended, the all-time high for a regular season game in Kansas City.

Angels 3, Rangers 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Frank Robinson, Lee Stanton and Bob Oliver each slugged two-run homers to power the Angels to an 8-3 victory over Texas. Robinson's 11th homer of the year, and the 66th of his career, snapped a 2-3 in the sixth inning. Stanton's eighth blast of the season came with one out and a man aboard in the fourth inning after Texas had

jumped ahead, 2-0. Oliver paced a four-run eighth with his two-run blast off reliever Steve Fung.

Orleans 2, Yankees 6

At Baltimore, Earl Williams' seventh-inning ground-rule double broke a 3-3 scoreless tie and sparked the Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the New York Yankees behind the two-hit pitching of Dave McNally. Williams, hitting in his eighth straight game, doubled home Don Baylor, who opened the inning with a single and moved to second on Brooks Robinson's single.

Red Sox 12, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Juan Beniquez hit two home runs, including his first major-league grand slam, and Terry Hughes hit his first major-league homer as Boston handed out 18 hits to wallop the Indians, 12-2.

Beniquez capped the six-run second inning with a bases-loaded blast off Cleveland starter Pats Peterson and hit his fifth home run of the season off reliever Bob Johnson in the fourth.

Luis Tiant, who was 1-4 with a 5.4 ERA on May 5 and had won 12 of 12 since then for a 2-0 11-6 record, struck out two, walked one and allowed only three hits.

Swim Mark For Freestyle To Greenwood

U.S. Girl Establishes Meet Record Also

SANTA CLARA, Calif., June 30 (AP)—Heather Greenwood, Wendy Cook broke meet records at the eighth at Santa Clara international in swimming and diving.

Greenwood, 16, who set a 400-meter freestyle mark Friday at 4 minutes 17.33 seconds won the 200-meter freestyle, 2:05.73 to edge fellow swimmer Shirley Balashoff. Balashoff holds the American record, 2:04.33.

Cook, 17, who set a 100-meter backstroke world mark in June in New Zealand, was hard-pun in the 200-meter backstroke. Maryanne Graham, 18, but Vancouver, British Columbia, overtook Graham on the last stroke for a meet mark of 2:30.53.

A crowd of 4,000 also saw Naber, 16, post a 2:04.97 in men's 200-meter backstroke meet record.

Novella Calligaris, 19, an Olympic silver medalist, won from third on the final leg of the women's 400-meter relay in her best time this season, 5:06.04. Liz Hogan was second in 5:06.59.

Robin Backhaus came behind to win a close 200-meter freestyle by one stroke, 1:56.56. Bruce Furniss was second at 1:56.78.

Cyclists Crash At Tour Finish

ST. MALO, France, June 30 (Reuters)—Belgian sprinter Patrick Sercu swayed clear of a mass crash at the finish line of the third stage of the Tour de France cycle race here today.

At least four riders were taken to a hospital, among them Dutchman Eric Frim, who fractured his right hip. The other riders were released after treatment.

Belgian Joseph Bruyere hit on the race leader's yellow jersey, 2 seconds ahead of Belgian Eddy Merckx, the race favorite and Bruyere's team leader.

E. Germans Win Rowing Regatta

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 30 (UPI)—East Germany justified its reputation as the world's most powerful rowing nation by winning the Gubnens Trophy at the Nottingham International Regatta yesterday.

It gained four firsts, two seconds and one third place from the seven races they contested in the eight-event competition, and with the best five results counting, they finished five points clear of the field.

Britain finished second; Russia, winners last year, but with only four crews in action, were third, winning three races and finishing second in the other. The United States was fourth.

International Bonds (A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis
Austria 5-1/2	24
Belgium 5-1/2	24
Canada 5-1/2	24
France 5-1/2	24
Germany 5-1/2	24
Italy 5-1/2	24
Japan 5-1/2	24
Netherlands 5-1/2	24
Spain 5-1/2	24
Sweden 5-1/2	24
Switzerland 5-1/2	24
U.K. 5-1/2	24
U.S. 5-1/2	24
West Germany 5-1/2	24
Yugoslavia 5-1/2	24

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sale in \$100 High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

American Exchange

Week Ended June 28, 1974	Sales High Low Close
General	100 100 100 100
Industrial	100 100 100 100
Transportation	100 100 100 100
Utilities	100 100 100 100
Government	100 100 100 100

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended June 28, 1974	Sales High Low Close
General	100 100 100 100
Industrial	100 100 100 100
Transportation	100 100 100 100
Utilities	100 100 100 100
Government	100 100 100 100

Market Averages

Week Ended June 28, 1974	High Low Last Change
Dow Jones	100 100 100 100
S&P 500	100 100 100 100
Nasdaq	100 100 100 100
NYSE	100 100 100 100
AMEX	100 100 100 100

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading.	Bank Stock
100 100 100 100	Bank of America
100 100 100 100	Chase National
100 100 100 100	Citibank
100 100 100 100	First National
100 100 100 100	Wells Fargo

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Treasury Bills

Treasury Bills	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Eurobonds

Eurobonds	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Continued from Page 7

in turn killing the Eurobond dealers, who have to finance their inventory of bonds with short-term borrowings. On the secondary market, bonds of U.K. borrowers continue to be the worst hit, registering declines of up to five points, or \$50 per \$1,000 face-value bond. Apparently, there is no dealer willing to make a market in these bonds, and the prices fall without any support.

In the deutsche-mark sector, prices were off about three points pushing the average yield on outstanding bonds to 11 percent.

Eurobonds

Continued from Page 7

At 98 1/2. Demand is reportedly strong in the deutsche-mark sector, but bankers elsewhere say they see no demand for the issue. However, a "substantial" portion of the issue has been preplaced, underwriters report.

The Republic of Austria has just finished a private placement of 75 million DM carrying a 9 1/2 percent coupon and issue price of par.

Investors continue to show some interest in short-dated paper, as evidenced by the bid of DM and guild notes. Currently on offer for Bank Austria and Hope is 40 million guilders, five-year notes expected to carry a coupon of 10 percent and issue price of par.

On the technical side of the market, Cede's has out its coupon on transactions with Euroclear, the competing clearing system. Cede's participant selling house, a member of Euroclear, will credit the sale to a Euroclear participant on the value set.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)

International Institutions (7-15 Years)	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Euroclear

Euroclear	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Treasury Bills

Treasury Bills	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Euroclear

Euroclear	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Euroclear

Euroclear	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Euroclear

Euroclear	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

Euroclear

Euroclear	High Low Last
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100
U.S. Govt 5-1/2	100 100 100 100

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